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CONTENTS.

Advertisements—Latest mail dates—
Births, Marriages, and Deaths, etc.
Arrivals and Departures of Passengers,
Shipping, etc.

LEADING ARTICLE—

High Exchange and Trade Depression 661

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS AND NEWS 662, 708

MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES—

The Open Door in Manchuria 669

Chinese Troubadours 669

The Czar and His Parliament 671

Lord Curzon 671

The Financial and Economic Annual
of Japan 907

REVIEWS—

Paix Japonaise 672

The Chinese Recorder and Mission-
ary Journal 673

A New Theory of the Universe 673

The Beauty Shop 673

Soul-Twilight 673

Thu-te's Crime 673

A Millionaire's Courtship 674

OUTPORTS, ETC.—

Chingchowfu, Sht. 674

Chouts'un, Sht. 674

Mokanshan 674

Tientsin 675

Tsingtao 675

Notes from the South 675

Japan 712

India 676

London 677

Paris 680

MEETING—

The Municipal Council 681

REPORT—

The International Institute 685

AMUSEMENTS—

Cricket—

The Shanghai Recreation Club v.
The Shanghai Race Club 686

Sir H. de Sausmarez's Team v. The
Navy 687

Lawn Tennis 687, 713

Shooting—

The Sportsman's Gun Club 687

S. V. C. "B" Co. 687

Inter-Company Shield Competition... 713

The Shanghai Yacht Club 687

Medhurst College Sports 688

Water Polo 688, 713

The Interport Shooting Trophy 689

The Light Horse Annual Carbine
Meeting 689

CORRESPONDENCE—

The Open Door in Manchuria 689

A New Siauwei Weather Chart 690

The Late Mr. Seddon 690

The Late Marquis Tseng Kuo-fan 690

A Good Suggestion 690

A Grave Scandal 690, 714

An Unworthy Member 713

MISCELLANEOUS—

Imperial Decrees 691

Notes on Native Affairs 691, 715

A Shanghai Wedding 693

The Hunan Floods Relief Fund 693, 716

Foundation Day at the C. I. M. Boys'
School, Chefoo 716

Books, Etc., Received 693

Insurance Notes 694

German Policy in China 694

The Death of Ibsen 694

Letters of a Requin X 694

Canned Meat 695

The Trans-Siberian Route 696

The Japanese Prisoners in Vladivo-
stok 697

Critical Interviews—Mr. J. W.
Jamieson 716

LAW REPORTS—

H. M. Supreme Court—

Joseph John Gilmore v. Henry Ben-
nertz 697

In the Matter of the Parsee Cemetery
Trust Deed and in the Matter of
the Act 52, George III, C. 101, Etc. 698

H. M. Police Court—

R. (S. M. P.) v. Haram Singh 698

Russian Consular Court—

S. M. P. v. Rizaef 698

Japanese Consular Court—

S. M. Police v. T. Hayakawa 699

The Mixed Court—

Sundry Cases 699, 717

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE AND WEEKLY

SUMMARY—

Market Reports 719

SUPPLEMENT—

Share Quotations, etc. 1

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THE NORTH-CHINA HERALD.

IMPARTIAL NOT NEUTRAL.

SHANGHAI, FRIDAY, 22nd JUNE, 1906

HIGH EXCHANGE

AND

TRADE DEPRESSION.

THE majority of the foreign

residents in China rejoice when

exchange rises, and especially do

those whose salaries are paid in

silver, seeing that the tael now

produces three shillings instead of

the two shillings and a little over of

four years ago. We doubt, however,

whether on the whole trade did not

flourish better under a régime of

low silver values than it does at the present time, and that quite apart from any of the extraneous causes, which are causing a temporary depression. The great need of cities like Shanghai, the financial centre for the foreign trade of China, is capital, and high exchange inevitably drains capital away. Those who have loose funds here will avail themselves of the opportunity to remit them home, either with a view to investment there, or to provide for their families, or simply with the hope of getting it back with profit when silver falls again, as full it most certainly must sooner or later. In the meantime the drain of capital creates a scarcity of silver currency and makes business, especially in the stock market, dull. The rate of interest rules high and capitalists and small investors who would otherwise put their money into local stock are shy of doing so, when there is a chance of the present gold values declining.

At the present time we know that Shanghai trade in piece goods, which are the principal articles of import, is almost stagnant. Wharves and warehouses are groaning under huge stocks and the loss to importers in interest alone must be very serious and will tell heavily on the prospects of the port at the end of the year. Not only do the Chinese hesitate to buy; the Chinese dealer who imported goods last year is confronted now with fresh imports sent forward at a higher, and consequently more favourable, exchange. In the end trade with backward countries has always to regard as its main factor the facile production and placing on the market of the produce grown in the country itself, with the sale of which it is alone possible for most of the people, who in such countries are poor, to pay for the luxury of foreign imports. Hence when exchange is low we see export trade flourishing, much larger quantities of what used to be called "muck and truck" going forward, more ample freights provided for the shipping, and, above all, more money put into the pockets of the farming class, who form the bulk of the native population. There are many articles produced in China, which can only go forward at low exchange, if they

are to compete with the better quality of similar products from foreign countries; such articles for instance as wool, hides, straw braid, and many others which will occur readily enough to readers, and whose production has increased from nothing at all to a very considerable amount in quite recent years.

No one objects to the enhanced value of silver *per se*. It is the ever present threat of a sudden fall that paralyses business and which often reduces legitimate trade, so-called, to pure gambling in exchange. What we all ask is a stable exchange and this, if there were but unanimity among the European powers represented in China, we might long since have had. We could have insisted upon the Chinese putting an end to the present condition of chaos in their finance, in the same way that the Japanese, a nation without one-tenth of the resources of China, were able to reform their currency with comparatively no disturbance. It may be the day is not far distant when the *pia desideria* of the famous Mackay Treaty of 1902 will commence to materialise into substantive results; of which one of the first will, we fervently hope, be a reform of the currency. This, coupled with a gold standard, can alone relieve the trade of China of its present serious handicap, a measure of value constantly fluctuating.

The Week's Mails.

THE American mail of the 25th of May arrived here on Sunday, the 17th inst. per P. M. S. Manchuria.

THE English mail of the 18th of May arrived here on Sunday, the 17th instant, per P. & O. S. Delta.

LATEST TELEGRAPHIC INTELLIGENCE

"North-China Daily News" Service of Foreign and Local Telegrams.

THE NAVAL MEETING AT NAGASAKI.

Tokio, 15th June. The British destroyers arrived at Nagasaki yesterday and the warships this morning. They exchanged the usual salutes with the Americans in harbour. — *Our own correspondent.*

A STUPID BLUNDER.

Tokio, 15th June.

A Changtu message states that 2,000 cavalry sent by Viceroy Yuan Shih-kai to subdue the bandits north of Changtu incidentally collided with a party of Japanese sutlers. They then attempted to surround the Japanese military administration office, but the affair was checked before it became serious. — *Our own correspondent.*

THE REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENT IN RUSSIA.

London, 15th June.

A Jewish anarchist threw a bomb at a Corpus Christi procession at Bielostok, Lithuania, killing and wounding many.

A massacre of the Jews ensued, hundreds being killed and wounded. The Jews fled to the forests pursued by the mob. — *Exclusive service.*

16th June.

The Duma has discussed the Bielostok affair and has asserted that the massacre was arranged by the Government. It has sent three of its members to investigate.

The riots were renewed yesterday. Thousands of peasants have arrived and are looting. Six thousand Jews are camped in the forest, surrounded by troops. — *Exclusive service.*

London, via Bombay, 16th June.

The situation in Russia is of the gloomiest. The Sebastopol express arrived at St. Petersburg six hours late owing to an armed attack by 2,000 peasants. — *Reuter.*

London, via Bombay, 17th June.

Fighting and sacking continues at Bielostok. Martial law has been proclaimed.

The outbreak is disastrously affecting the Bourses, where there is a heavy fall in Russian stock.

Moscow is very unsettled; there are street demonstrations daily.

The troops have been increased in the factory quarters of St. Petersburg. — *Reuter.*

London, 18th June

The leading Jewish members of the Duma have telegraphed to Mr. Lucien Wolff, the well-known journalist-diplomatist in London, that the Bielostok affair is clearly the beginning of an organised massacre of Jews, which only energetic intervention can prevent. The telegram ends "Appeal to all influences to help us" — *Exclusive service.*

London via Bombay, 18th June.

Five soldiers and a policeman were wounded and two killed at Warsaw on Saturday. A police officer, his wife, and two soldiers were shot dead on Sunday. No arrests have been made. — *Reuter.*

London, 19th June.

From Cronstadt come reports of an increase of agitation among the sailors and workmen and the fortress troops. A repetition of the October disturbances is feared. Reinforcements and guns have arrived. — *Exclusive service.*

London via Bombay, 19th June.

The delegates from the Duma have gone to Bielostok and state that the massacre there was worse than that at Odessa.

The great Jewish financial houses are moving in the most active way to prevent a recurrence of the massacre. Lord Rothschild has interviewed Sir Edward Grey, the Foreign Minister.

Replying to a question in the House of Commons, Sir Edward Grey, said he was unable to make representations to Russia and it would be premature to ask the Admiralty to alter their arrangements for the visit of the British fleet to Cronstadt. — *Reuter.*

20th June.

The papers of all shades of opinion urge the impossibility of any Anglo-Russian understanding in view of the massacres at Bielostok, and sympathise with the demand of the Labour Party that the Government shall cancel the Cronstadt demonstration.

The "Daily Telegraph" hopes that no further loan will be granted to Russia. — *Reuter.*

THE ZULU REBELLION.

London, 15th June.

It is stated that twenty per cent of the troops operating in Natal have been placed on the sick list. — *Exclusive service.*

London via Bombay, 16th June.

It is officially reported that Bam baata was killed on the 10th inst. The Government considers the rebellion has been suppressed. There is no indication of its spreading.

The militia and reserves will be recalled at the earliest possible time, but 3,000 men will be maintained at the front as a precautionary measure. — *Reuter.*

19th June.

More Zulu chiefs are surrendering. It is expected that the majority of the rebels will come in by the 19th inst. (to-day). Only two important chiefs are still rebelling. — *Reuter.*

A FATAL SHOOTING PARTY. EGYPTIAN PEASANTS ATTACK BRITISH OFFICERS.

London, via Bombay, 15th June.

Five British officers were out shooting at a village near Tanta, in

the Nile delta, when they were surrounded by villagers, deprived of their guns, and attacked with bludgeons. Captain Bull of the 6th Dragoons died from his wounds, Captain Pinecoffin of the Mounted Infantry had an arm broken; and Lieutenant Smethwick of the Dublin Fusiliers was badly hurt. —*Reuter*.

Later.

It is believed the Tanta affair was due to the officers damaging crops, and not to political reasons. —*Reuter*.

18th June

Thirty-five Egyptians have been arrested in connection with the Tanta affair. —*Reuter*.

DANGEROUS CARGO. EXPLOSION ON A LINER.

London via Bombay, 15th June.

An explosion took place on the International Navigation Company's (Liverpool) liner Haverford (7,493 tons net) which has arrived at Liverpool from New York. Eleven persons were killed and forty injured. The accident is attributed to the fumes of a consignment of naphtha. —*Reuter*.

MORE BICKERING IN THE BALKANS

London via Bombay, 15th June.

Græco-Roumanian relations have been finally broken off. Russia will protect the Greeks in Roumania. —*Reuter*.

CANNED MEAT.

London, via B mbay, 15th June

President Roosevelt has entirely disapproved the House Committee's meat inspection bill as inadequate. —*Reuter*.

19th June.

A Washington telegram says that the House Committee on Agriculture has conceded President Roosevelt's demand to eliminate from the Meat Bill the clause providing for an appeal to the Courts, but the President has not insisted upon the labelling of the date on which the contents of the tins were packed. —*Reuter*.

THE GREAT MANŒUVRES.

London, via Bombay, 15th June.

The naval manœuvres are proceeding most actively. Two liners have been captured by the invaders, who early this morning attacked Plymouth and Portsmouth with destroyers, attempting to force entrance. The attacks were repulsed. A battle is proceeding off Plymouth. —*Reuter*.

18th June.

The first period of the naval manœuvres, the object of which was to test the new mobilisation

arrangement of the reserve divisions and the effectiveness of the coast defences, terminated on Saturday. It is understood the results were most satisfactory. —*Reuter*.

19th Ju e.

H. M. battleship Resolution (14,150 tons, flagship of Rear-Admiral Adair of the Reserve Division at Sheerness) collided with H.M. battleship Ramillies (14,150 tons, Capt. C. H. Dare) during the manœuvres. The latter was towed to Chatham with a damaged propeller. —*Reuter*.

THE EDUCATION BILL.

London via Bombay, 15th June.

The Premier (Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman) on Monday will move closure resolutions limiting the Committee proceedings on the Education Bill to sixteen days and dropping the second part of the bill. —*Reuter*.

* * The Education Bill is in five parts, the main principles being contained in the first. The second part deals with Endowment Schemes. —*Ed.*

16th June.

Mr. Balfour has given notice of an amendment to the closure resolution, to be moved by the Premier in regard to the Education Bill; the amendment declares that the House objects to the undue limitation of the measure. —*Reuter*.

19th June.

Mr. Balfour's amendment to the Premier's closing notice was rejected by 341 to 171. —*Reuter*.

Later.

The House of Commons after a prolonged discussion adopted the closure resolution by 262 to 121. —*Reuter*.

London, 20th June.

Mr. Birrell has received a deputation of Nonconformists who threatened to continue the Passive Resistance movement unless Clause 4 of the Education Bill is withdrawn. —*Exclusive service*.

AN ERUPTION IN JAPAN.

Tokio, 17th June.

Mount Aso near Kumamoto is in a state of eruption. —*Our own correspondent*.

TRANSPORT STRIKES A FLOATING MINE.

Tokio, 17th June.

The military transport Toyotomi Maru with fourteen officers and men, from Osaka, was sunk on Friday off Hamgyong province, N. E. Corea, by a floating mine.

Two military officers, the master, the second officer, and eight of the crew were saved by the Tamagaro Maru, which is now salvaging the vessel. Fifty military and other passengers are missing. —*Our own correspondent*.

19th June.

The navigation at night time by transports off North-eastern Corea has been forbidden. —*Our own correspondent*.

INTRIGUE IN COREA.

Tokio, 17th June.

Several Korean Household officials have been arrested on charges of implication in the recent riots. —*Our own correspondent*.

Tokio, 18th June.

Only a few of those on board the Toyotomi, other than those recorded yesterday were subsequently saved. Another steamer encountered the mine off Sado island but escaped contact. —*Our own correspondent*.

19th June.

Several Seoul dignitaries have been arrested, including a Privy Councillor, a Lieutenant-General, and a Vice-Minister. —*Our own correspondent*.

20th June.

The "Jiji" urges drastic measures against the intriguing dignitaries in Corea.

The "Kokumin" and the "Asahi" say that hasty steps are inadvisable as the protectorate of Japan over Corea is unassailable. —*Our own correspondent*.

JAPANESE NATIONAL FINANCE.

Tokio, 16th June.

The Government has decided on the fundamental principles of the next Budget. Apparently it will require neither a loan nor increased taxation. —*Our own correspondent*.

THE RESIDENT-GENERAL OF COREA.

Tokio, 16th June.

Marquis Ito addressing the leaders of the Seiyukai urged a positive policy to deal with the immense situation after the war.

Marquis Ito was entertained at a farewell tiffin at the palace to-day and will leave for Corea within a week on board a warship. —*Our own correspondent*.

THE INTERMINABLE AFFAIRE.

London, 16th June

The Court of Cassation has met to consider the Dreyfus case and is examining the secret *dossiers* with closed doors. —*Reuter*.

19th June.

At the public sitting of the Court of Cassation, a representative of the Public Prosecutor reviewed the Dreyfus case, maintaining that no treason had been committed by Captain Dreyfus or anyone else.

The whole affair was a mystification and the outcome of concequences and hasty conclusions and the operations of agents provocateurs counter to the espionage department. He demanded the cancellation of the conviction without retrial.—*Exclusive service.*

BY-ELECTION RESULTS.

London via Bombay, 16th June.

Sir F. G. Banbury has been elected for the City of London in succession to Sir Edward Clarke, K.C., resigned.

The Rt. Hon. Alfred Lyttelton, has been elected for St. George's, Hanover Square, in succession to Col. the Hon. H. Legge.

Both candidates were unopposed.—*Reuter.*

* * At the General Election Sir F. G. Banbury was defeated in his former constituency, Camberwell (Peckham), by Mr. Goddard Clarke, by 2 339 votes. Mr. Lyttelton (Ex-Colonial Secretary) was unseated at Warwick and Leamington by Mr. T. H. W. Berridge by 209 votes.—*Ed.*

THE CHANCELLOR AND THE LADIES.

London via Bombay, 16th June.

A band of female suffragists, with a flag waving, and shouting, interrupted a meeting which was being addressed by Mr. Asquith (Chancellor of the Exchequer) at Northampton. They were ejected.

Subsequently there were Socialist interrupters who were also ejected.—*Reuter.*

MONEY FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

Tokio, 18th June.

President Roosevelt recommends to both Houses of Congress a petition from San Francisco for a loan for \$10,000,000.—*Our own correspondent.*

OIL FUEL IN THE AMERICAN NAVY.

Tokio, 18th June.

The Secretary of the Navy orders that a trial be made of oil as fuel for American warships.—*Our own correspondent.*

THE CORONATION AT TRONDHJEM.

London, 18th June.

The Prince and Princess of Wales have started to represent King Edward at the coronation of King Haakon VII of Norway.—*Exclusive service.*

A NEW YANGTZE STEAMER.

Hongkong, 19th June.

Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.'s new Yangtze steamer Longwo, which was built at the Kowloon

Docks had her speed trials yesterday with satisfactory results. The mean speed—exceeded thirteen knots. The Longwo proceeds to Shanghai on Wednesday (to-day).—*Our own correspondent.*

THE SESSION,

London via Bombay, 19th June.

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman said that Parliament, it was proposed, should adjourn for August and September, and reassemble for the autumn.—*Reuter.*

London, 20th June.

Mr. Asquith has intimated that the Government desires to adjourn on the 4th of August.—*Exclusive service.*

THE COOLIES ON THE RAND.

London via Bombay, 19th June.

A section of the Liberal Press persists in the demand for the stoppage of the importation of Chinese to the Rand and the speedy deportation of the others.

The "Daily News," declares that the reluctance of the Government agents to execute its policy is making it a laughing stock in South Africa.—*Reuter.*

20th June.

Radical dissatisfaction with the Government's policy in regard to Chinese on the Rand has culminated in a d-putation to Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, representing 166 members of Parliament, who demanded the stoppage of the importation, and the deportation of those coolies already there.

The Prime Minister, replying in general terms, said that if necessary the Government would issue a clearer repatriation proclamation. In any case they cannot agree that the experiment is being unduly prolonged.—*Reuter.*

THE RESIDENT-GENERAL,

Tokio, 20th June.

Marquis Ito has left to return to Seoul.—*Our own correspondent.*

THE BRITISH FLEET IN JAPAN.

Tokio, 20th June.

Vice-Admiral Moore is at Sasebo where he was entertained at an Admiralty dinner last night.

The citizens of Sasebo will entertain the British naval officers to-night.—*Our own correspondent.*

THE DAKOTA BREAKS THE RECORD.

Yokohama, 20th June.

The G. N. S. Dakota arrived here at 2.22 a.m. to-day breaking the record for the passage. The whole time was 11 days, 20 hours, 35 minutes, and the average speed 15 knots.—*Our own correspondent.*

BY ARRANGEMENT WITH THE

"OSTASIATISCHE LLOYD."

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(Special Cable Service of "Der Ostasiatische Lloyd.")

NEWS FROM EUROPE.

Berlin, 14th June.

Captain Count Soden, who became known at the time of the siege of the Peking Legations and who has been lately aide-de-camp to H. M. the Kaiser, has been appointed Governor to Prince Oscar of Prussia, the Kaiser's fifth son. Prince Heinrich of Prussia has won the gold medal in the Herkomer automobile race.

Baron Speck von Sternburg, the German Ambassador in Washington, spoke at a festivity of the Illinois University about the intellectual relations existing between Germany and the United States. The achievements of the Universities were, to a considerable degree, furthering the German-American harmony.

15th June.

Mr. Tittoni, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, spoke in the Italian Chamber about the question of a general disarmament. He supported theoretically the English proposals, but declared that they would have practically no success.

Baron Speck von Sternburg, the German Ambassador, in his speech at the Illinois University, already mentioned, drew a parallel between President Roosevelt and Kang-hsi, the greatest Emperor of the Manchu dynasty, quoting a number of cognate words of both.

The Czar will soon visit Finland.

New army regulations have been introduced for the German infantry, utilising the experiences and lessons of the Russo-Japanese war.

Greece has broken off her relations with Roumania, owing to the Macedonian question.

16th June.

The coronation of King Haakon of Norway will take place on the 19th inst. The German court will be represented by Prince Heinrich.

H. M. the Kaiser intends to arrive on the 8th of July in Drontheim, and will on this occasion, as the first monarch, pay a ceremonious visit to King Haakon.

The Emperor of Austria expects the visit of the King of England in August next, at Ischl.

Anti-semitic riots have broken out at Bielostok. The Government has taken energetic measures to suppress them. The Duma has sent some deputies there to report about the matter.

France is threatening the Sultan of Morocco with an ultimatum, if he does not give up the son of the rebel Buamama, whom he has taken prisoner.

Probably an economic war will break out on the 15th of July between France and Switzerland.

18th June.

H. M. the Kaiser is following from Heligoland the yacht race between Dover and Heligoland.

A regiment of Don Cossacks has appealed to the Duma to protect their interests against the Minister of War.

Riots have broken out amongst the sailors at Cronstadt.

The number of Jews killed in Bielostok is very large.

The German Government has pressed the Russian to take precautions to safe-

guard the German capital invested in Russia. Russia has promised to do so. The new Russian loan is, at London and Vienna, three per cent below the price at which it was issued.

19th June.

H. M. the Kaiser, wishing to save the Chancellor the trouble of travelling at present, has visited Prince Bülow in Norderney, in order to have some conferences with him, before he starts himself on his Northern journey.

The rumour of the resignation of Admiral von Tirpitz, the Secretary of the Navy, is officially denied.

The feeling in Russia is, even in the highest circles, most pessimistic. Revolutionary movements are taking place again everywhere. A political general strike seems to be intended. The reports that Germany and Austria have made arrangements to interfere at the Russian frontier, are merely invented. But it appears to be true that the projected visit of the English squadron to Cronstadt will not take place.

The French banks have subscribed two hundred and fifty million of Francs towards the Pennsylvania Railway bonds.

Some sensation is created in the European Press by an article of the so-called "Deutsche Orient-Korrespondenz," wherein it is stated to be probable that Japan will accept Mohamedanism as a state religion and which is consequently causing the wildest combinations. It must be declared, that, in spite of the name, the enterprise is not German; the editor is Roumanian, the publisher Swede. The German Press treats the article throughout as ridiculous and shows little disposition to take any further notice of it.

The following telegrams are from the "Kobe Herald":—

London, 6th June.

A British fleet consisting of a number of battleships and seven cruisers will pay a visit to Cronstadt in July. A Russian squadron under Rear-Admiral Wiren will visit Portsmouth in August.—"Jiji"

8th June.

The three French warships Jeanne D'Arc, Kleber and Galilee are demonstrating at Tangiers.

The telegrams exchanged by the three monarchs (the Kaiser, the Austrian Emperor and King Victor) are much discussed. The official German papers affirm them as a satisfactory testimony of the efficacy of the Triple Alliance and regard them as proof positive that Germany is not isolated. It is remarked that the Italian reply is correct, merely omitting the word allies.—"Nich Nichi."

9th June.

France is earnestly desirous of sending a number of cruisers to Cronstadt in company with the British Squadron when the latter visits the port.—"Jiji."

St. Petersburg, 9th June.

The dissatisfaction of the bluejackets at Cronstadt and Sevastopol is becoming greater every day. It is certain that general disturbances will take place at the earliest opportunity.

London, 10th June.

The French Squadron at Tangiers is awaiting a reply from Fez to the demand for the murder of the Frenchman Charbonnier.

The Emperors of Germany and Austria and the King of Italy will probably

meet at the Milan exhibition. The interview will be significant of the stability of the Triple Alliance.

Berlin, 11th June.

The Czar, accompanied by his family, will leave for the Crimea, in the course of next month.—"Mainichi."

London, 11th June.

The administrative re-organisation of the Congo Free State has been published. All the native soldiers are disarmed and the collection of taxes by the soldiers has been abolished. King Leopold of Belgium insists that the Powers have no right to interfere in the affairs of the colony.—"Jiji."

King Leopold claims that the Congo Free State was developed by his toil and money, and that the Powers had no right to interfere.

The disaffection is spreading among the Russian navy and army, including some regiments of the Guard. The Caucasus provinces are on the eve of another revolution. Ominous symptoms of unrest are showing themselves in the Crimea. The breach is widening between the Duma and the Government.—"Mainichi."

12th June.

In an interview with the St. Petersburg correspondent of "The Times," a member of the Russian Ministry under M. Goremykin is reported to have said that the Duma was not an organ of constitutional government and that the assembly was regarded merely as a body organised by revolutionary rioters. The assembly will at last lose the confidence of the public. Probably the Duma will come to a dishonourable end within six months.—"Nich Nichi."

In St. Petersburg there are persistent rumours that the intention to form an administration dependent on Parliamentary support has been finally abandoned. The troops are disaffected and the fortresses are full of military suspects.—"Asahi."

13th June.

It is reported from Paris that the representatives of the French Government in the Chamber of Deputies are strongly urging the need to balance the revenue and expenditure. The Ministry's proposals for an income-tax have been made public in the Chamber. The Government has also announced that it purposes to strengthen French friendship with Russia and Great Britain, good relations with these nations being especially necessary to France.—"Asahi."

St. Petersburg, 14th June.

A serious conflict has taken place between the bluejackets and troops at Cronstadt. The Commander of the Naval Station has been forced by his men to order all the troops to leave the city. The mutinous bluejackets belong to the Russia and Gromoboi, which have recently returned from the East. Both these warships have been largely dismantled, in view of a possible emergency. Demonstrations are in progress by the students of the Moscow University, and many symptoms of unrest are apparent. In numerous districts the peasants have risen against the authorities. All these disturbances are attributed to the Government's rejection of the Duma's requests. The Duma, however, now seems somewhat inclined to acquiesce in the official attitude. The present situation in Russia bears a close resemblance to that prior to the general disturbance of last year. Another terrible outbreak will take place if the relations between

the Duma and the Government are not placed on a satisfactory footing.—"Mainichi."

The following telegrams are from the "Japan Advertiser":—

San Francisco, 14th June.

Yesterday morning the inhabitants of Baltimore were startled by the outbreak of a fire in one of the large warehouses on the waterfront. A strong southeasterly wind was blowing and it was feared for a time that the fire would spread to the business district, but owing to the heroic efforts of the firemen aided by willing citizens, the flames were confined to the waterfront district, where damage to the extent of over one million dollars was suffered before the fire was subdued. Several firemen were injured in their attempts to check the progress of the flames, while many were overcome with the dense volumes of smoke and heat driven by the strong wind. The greater part of the property destroyed was covered by insurance.

A grave crisis is pending in Russia; the army, upon which the Czar, the grand ducal party, and the bureaucratic clique are depending to sustain their attitude against the demands of the Duma, is suspected of having a leaning to the other side. Already several regiments have openly mutinied, and the report now comes that the whole army division stationed in Southern Russia is seriously disaffected. A great upheaval is hourly expected unless the breach between the Duma and Government is healed. This growing unrest among the army is causing the Government serious concern, and may help to bring about a settlement of the questions now at issue.

The following telegrams are from the "Eastern Daily Mail":—

London, 1st June.

A new plan of campaign for Zululand has been formed, involving a general forward movement from Dundee. The plans are being kept secret.

6th June.

The details of Mr. Neill's report which accompanies President Roosevelt's message to the Meat Congress are nauseating. In view of the horrifying revelations of the conditions prevailing, eight of the meat-packing houses in Chicago have issued a joint statement declaring that their methods are clean and sanitary, but that they are ready to adopt any practical suggestion for improvement.

Mr. Ellis Davies has been returned unopposed for Carnarvon, replacing Mr. Bryn Roberts.

Arab rebels along the banks of the river Tigris have fired on a British steamer, making many holes in her. There were no casualties, but the authorities are powerless to suppress the rising owing to a lack of troops.

7th June.

The "Tribune's" Cairo correspondent says that the natives of Talodi, 200 miles south of El Obeid, have attacked the Sudanese garrison, killing two officers and fifteen men. Later news says that 40 Egyptians were killed at Talodi. Major O'Connell with 240 of the Camel Corps has left El Obeid. Other reinforcements are being sent. The disturbance is apparently purely local.

Dr. Clifford speaking at Chipperfield stated in reply to a speech made by Mr. Chamberlain, that they would take care that "Joey" did not get what he wanted. The speaker expressed the opinion that the Nonconformists would pass the Education Bill with the objectionable fourth clause, rather than see the present Government go.

8th June.

Lord Roberts announces that the memorial to the late Field Marshal Sir Henry Norman will be a gold medal presented to the Sandhurst cadet who passes, first, on the Indian list. There will also be tablets to Sir Henry's memory in St. Paul's Cathedral, Chelsea Hospital, and in the cantonment and church in Delhi.

The following telegrams are from the "Hongkong Daily Press":—

London, 11th June.

Hayward has just achieved the feat of scoring four centuries in two consecutive matches.

12th June.

Famine is impending in Eastern Bengal. Riots have taken place.

13th June.

Mr. A. H. Lee, M.P., asked the Colonial Secretary for information of the Kowloon-Canton Railway project, especially with regard to the section of the line passing through British territory. He asked if it was a fact that for about six months rapid and substantial progress had been made with the construction of this British section by the Public Works Department of the Government of Hongkong; if that Government was in April relieved of further responsibility; and if that work was now being continued by a special staff of engineers appointed by the Crown Agents under Colonial Office authority? If these statements were true, he asked, would the Colonial Secretary tell the House what were the reasons for withdrawing the undertaking from the management of the Hongkong Government?

Mr. Winston Churchill replied that negotiations were still proceeding with the Chinese Government for the construction and working of the Canton-Kowloon Railway. The British section of the line had been from the first under the supervision of the Consulting Engineer. There had been no change of policy; everything so far done had had the full concurrence of the Governor, Sir Matthew Nathan.

The following telegrams are from the "South China Morning Post":—

London, 8th June.

Sir Halliday Macartney, K.C.M.G., Counsellor and English Secretary to the Chinese Legation in London since 1876, died suddenly at his residence to-day, aged 73.

10th June.

The monarchs of Germany, Italy and Austria will probably meet at the Milan Exhibition. This is significant of the stability of the Triple Alliance.

The French squadron now at Tangier is awaiting the reply from Fez to the demand for reparation for the murder of the Frenchman named Charbonnier.

The United States cruiser Marblehead (2,089 tons) has been dispatched to Guatemala, the small South American republic, south of Mexico, in connection with the revolution there. The revolution threatens American interests.

11th June.

There has been severe fighting in Natal. The rebellion is practically crushed. Bambaata, the rebel chief who has led the movement, is wounded. Mehlo-Ka-Zulu has been killed.

The Right Hon. Richard John Seddon is dead. Mr. Seddon had been visiting Sydney, and was returning to Wellington. He died suddenly on the steamer last night from heart failure.

12th June.

The British naval manoeuvres have commenced. War was declared at noon to-day. The Reds, defenders, under the command of Admiral Sir A. K. Wilson, are concentrated at Yarmouth and Portsmouth. They are repelling the invaders—Blues, under the command of Vice-Admiral Sir W. H. May, who are operating from Queens-town (Ireland) to the Firth of Forth.

13th June.

The number of warships operating on the defending side in the naval manoeuvres is eighty, with one hundred and fifty torpedo craft. The invaders have thirty-two warships and fifty-seven torpedo craft. The Blues (invaders) have blockaded Berehaven, on the south-west coast of Ireland. A night attack on Dover was frustrated. The scheme covers the defence of the Channel Islands.

The "Cologne Gazette", in an inspired article, declares that the interests of the three States (Germany, Austria-Hungary and Italy) are best guarded by the Triple alliance. Hungarian feeling is averse to Count Goluchowski. The Viennese, however, welcome his exposition of foreign policy.

Lord Roberts, speaking under the auspices of the National Service League, remarked that national safety demands national service.

14th June.

A British official has been killed at Asaba, South Nigeria.

Fighting with the natives continues in the district midway between Benin and the Niger.

The London Constitutional Club is to give a banquet in Lord Curzon's honour. The Rt. Hon. A. J. Balfour will be Chairman. Lord Curzon's return to political life shortly is foreshadowed.

The practicability of automobile traffic over the Simplon Pass has been demonstrated.

READINGS FOR THE WEEK.

Thermometers in the open air in a shaded situation in the English Settlement.

1906.

Fahr. Thermometer.

	Min.	Max.	
June. 15	72°.2	79°.2	rain
" 16	74°.3	81°.1	rain
" 17	67°.4	77°.2	rain
" 18	66°.8	86°.5	rain
" 19	73°.1	80°.2	rain
" 20	74°.0	91°.3	rain
" 21	69°.4	82°.8	rain

1905.

Fahr. Thermometer.

	Min.	Max.	
June. 15	75°.2	91°.5	rain
" 16	75°.0	85°.0	rain
" 17	73°.4	79°.8	rain
" 18	72°.4	80°.5	rain
" 19	70°.5	81°.9	rain
" 20	69°.9	82°.8	rain
" 21	71°.5	84°.4	rain

The annual two-days' Bank Holiday in connection with the Chinese Dragon Festival will take place on Monday and Tuesday next.

Mr. H. F. Brady, H. M. Consul at Foochow, arrived here on Saturday by the I.-C. S. Tingsang.

Mr. H. G. DEL CASTILLO, Consul for Spain has, we learn, successfully undergone an operation for appendicitis and is making good progress. In the meantime it will be noted Mr. Marti is in charge of the Consulate.

COL. PERREIRA, British military attaché, arrived here on Tuesday from Peking via Hankow, after a somewhat difficult journey through the flooded districts.

Mr. F. W. CAREY, the Acting Commissioner of Customs at Santuao, was recently, on the occasion of his birthday, the object of a remarkable demonstration, showing with what esteem he is regarded by all classes of the community. His Chinese staff engaged a first-class theatrical troupe from Foochow, and arranged an entertainment lasting three nights, to which everyone of any standing was invited. The Chinese steamer Kongmun was illuminated at night with fairy lanterns, and during the day the three steamers in port, Columbia (British), Kinshu Maru (Japanese), and the Kongmun, were dressed with flags—an unusual honour. Mr. Carey was the recipient of some beautiful satin and cloth scrolls from the local officials and others: whilst, to show their gratitude for services rendered to them during the past two years, the gentry and merchants presented him with a Wan Ming San, the "Myriad Name Umbrella" of red silk given only to very popular officials. The umbrella was accompanied with a fine complimentary Tablet (Pien), and four satin-covered boards, inscribed with suitable inscriptions in black velvet.

SIR HALLIDAY MACARTNEY, K.C.M.G., whose death is reported as having occurred on the 8th inst., took his medical degree at Edinburgh in 1858. He joined the army Medical Department the same year, remaining in the service until 1862. He served in the Chinese war of 1860, and afterwards took part in the operations against the Taipings. Subsequently he was appointed Director of the Imperial Arsenal at Nanking, a post which he held until 1872. Four years later he became Counsellor and English Secretary of the Chinese Legation in London, an appointment which he held until quite recently. He was best known to the British public at home through his connection with the kidnapping of Dr. Sun Yat-sen by the Chinese Legation in October 1896. Dr. Sun was induced to enter the Legation on the 11th of October, and detained until the 23rd. The Chinese Minister being ill at the time

Sir Halliday conducted negotiations with the Foreign Office. He maintained that the Legation being Chinese soil the arrest was perfectly justified.

THE French mail brought news of the death of Captain W. O. M. Young, late of the Indo China S. N. Co., of whose fleet he was commodore. He went home in 1904, and his death took place at the Glasgow Nursing Home on the 9th ult.

A fire occurred on Thursday night (14th inst.) on the premises of Ying Yue-tai, a photographer in Canton Road. It was speedily extinguished without very much damage being done, neither of the adjoining buildings being injured. The damage was fully covered by insurance.

THE regular meeting of members of the International Institute is called for the 20th inst. at the Institute premises in the Rue du Consulat Prolongée at 5.30 p.m.

An extraordinary meeting of shareholders of the Hotel des Colonies Co. Ltd., has been convened for Friday, the 6th July, for the purpose of discussing the question of reducing the capital of the company. The present capital is Tls. 225,000.—and is composed of 9,000 shares at Tls. 25.

At a meeting of some thirty gentlemen interested in motor and foot-racing, held at the Hotel des Colonies on Wednesday evening, Mr. T. E. Dunn was voted to the chair. A provisional committee of eight, comprising Messrs. T. E. Dunn, E. Pinguet, A. Clérico, T. Spring, J. A. Beaven, C. Miles, J. Higgins, and P. Flint, was formed to investigate the proposal to build a track on part of the ground known as the French Camp and furnish detailed information, estimates, etc. to a meeting which will be held at the Hotel des Colonies on the 27th inst. at 6 p.m.

On Tuesday evening the Rev. Dr. F. L. Hawks Pott gave the seventh in the series of educational lectures to Chinese teachers at the Chinese Y. M. C. A., Mr. H. B. Morse being in the chair. On Wednesday evening the last lecture of the series was given by Dr. C. D. Tenney, late director of Education in Chihli province, and recently appointed director of Chinese students in Western lands.

WE are informed that Dr. Richard Strauss has been engaged to conduct the Tannhäuser performances at this year's Munich Wagner-Mozart Festival, which commences on the 2nd of August and terminates on the 7th of September. Many seats have already been sold and the popularity of this year's festival bids fair to exceed that of preceding years.

On Wednesday morning a section of the coolies employed by the Municipal Engineer's Department, who were at work in the Northern district, struck work requiring an increase of wages. Some of the bricklayers also refused to fulfil their duties for the same reason.

THE American Committee of the International Institute has raised Tls. 9,707 of its quota of Tls. 230,000 for the building fund. An earnest appeal for subscriptions from those interested in the welfare of China is made in the current number of the American Asiatic Association's Journal.

FROM a warning published by the Secretary and General Manager of the Shanghai Mutual Telephone Co.

it will be seen that there is considerable danger involved in the use of the telephone during a heavy thunderstorm; such as was lately experienced. We have heard of no fatalities fortunately, but subscribers will do well to be on their guard.

THE watermark at Haukow on the 15th instant was 36 ft. 6 in., at Kiukiang the following day 37 ft. 2 in., and at Wuhu on the 17th instant 23 ft. 1 in.

H. R. H. PRINCE Ferdinand of S.-voy, accompanied by the Commander of the Italian cruiser Calabria, on Wednesday afternoon paid a visit to the laboratory of Dr. Livio Silva. He had there the opportunity of seeing what may be called the centre of reference of the actual mining development of China, taking a very vivid interest in the various tests that are made in the laboratory for the assistance of the trade between China and foreign countries. H. R. H. had also the opportunity of examining the finest and most up-to-date instruments actually in use, which are to be found elsewhere only in the best-fitted laboratories of Europe. At the conclusion of his visit Prince Ferdinand congratulated Dr. Silva very highly on the intelligent method used to bring his establishment to such a high standing.

MESSRS. RACINE, ACKERMANN & Co., the local agents, send us the following extracts from the annual report of "L'Urbaine Fire Insurance Co.," presented at the annual meeting held in Paris on the 30th April, 1906: The net premium income, after deducting reinsurances effected with other companies amounted to Francs 10,914,946. The claims paid amounted to Francs 5,802,024, or 53.15 per cent of the net fire premiums. The total credit balance for the year 1905 was Francs 1,256,654, and this amount added to the balance of Francs 214,290 brought forward from the previous account makes an available surplus of Francs 1,470,944, which the Directors recommended to be divided as follows: Payment of a dividend of Francs 220 per share, 1,100,000; Income tax, 45,834; Directors' Fees, 38,500; Staff pension Funds, 44,000; carrying forward to next account, Francs 242,610.

MESSRS. S. W. ROYSE and Co. in their monthly metal report dated the 27th April, write:—During the early part of this month there was only a moderate amount of business in pig iron, but recently there has been a considerable improvement. Shipments from the Cleveland district are heavy, and now it is stated that British iron and steel will be required for America: this has stimulated enquiry, and some good business has been arranged. Prices of Scotch iron have only increased about 9d. per ton during the month, but Cleveland prices are some 3s. per ton higher, and the market strong and active. Copper has been strong throughout the month, but is only about 30s. per ton dearer. Tin has been an excited market, and has advanced some £12 per ton, and is strong. Spelter is very firm at an advance of 32s. 6d. per ton. Lead is unchanged and is latterly firmer.

WE have received from the Government of Burma the Report on the Prison Administration of the country for the year 1905. The main feature which marks the prison statistics of 1905 is an increase all round. The number of prisoners under confinement at the beginning of the year, of admis-

sions, of discharges, of the daily average and of those remaining at the end of the year, shows an increase of 508, 3065, 2522, 934 and 1051, respectively as compared with 1904. Since the year 1886 the number of admissions and of discharges during 1905 has been the highest except the discharge in 1896, and the daily average has been exceeded by that of 1894 to 1898. The increase was due to (a) a larger number of prisoners sentenced to short terms under the Police and Exchequer and other Acts; (b) an increase of nearly 200 in those committed to jail under the preventive sections of the Criminal Procedure Code; (c) the return of 298 Burmese convicts from India; (d) the transportation of convicts to the Andamans being temporarily suspended on account of plague. The year opened with 11,474 males and 131 females, a total of 11,605. There were 12,532 convicts at the end of the year, an increase of 927. Of the total number, 44 were Europeans and 27 Eurasians. The jails provide accommodation for 15,284 prisoners in all.

THERE is a general idea apparently that the deaths of British subjects are registered automatically at the Consulate here, but this is not actually the case. While births are almost invariably registered, very few deaths are so recorded, and in view of the legal and other questions which are liable to arise through non-compliance with the formality, attention is drawn to a "Notice to British Subjects," just issued. It runs:—

His Majesty's Government is desirous to make generally known to British Subjects residing abroad that facilities are afforded, through British Consuls, for the registration of births and deaths. As births and deaths occurring abroad cannot be registered in England, it is important that the opportunity be taken to record these events in the Consular registers. Copies of entries therein, certified under the hand of the Consul, are forwarded, through the Foreign Office, to the General Register Office, Somerset House, London, and are there arranged and indexed for reference. Registration may be effected within seven years of the date of the birth or death, but it is very desirable that the record be made as early as practicable. By an Order in Council, a fee of 2s. 6d. is payable upon each registration.

MR. H. H. RIDLEY, Director of the Gardens, Straits Settlements, and General Honorary Secretary, sends us the following circular of particulars of the third joint annual Agri-Horticultural Show of 1906:—

The third of the large exhibitions of Agri-Horticulture and Native Industries will take place in Singapore on the 16th, 17th, and 18th August. The previous ones held at Kuala Lumpur and Penang were among the finest and most representative of Eastern produce that have ever been held in the East, and the present one promises to be even more extensive. The competitions are restricted to exhibits from the Malay peninsula, but exhibits are also expected from Siam, and the Islands of the Malay Archipelago. Prizes are offered for all kinds of agricultural produce, cattle, poultry, horses, dogs and other animals, flowers, ferns, ornamental plants of all kinds, fruits and vegetables, jungle produce, such as rattans, dammars, native drugs, and all kinds of native-made articles of which on previous occasions there has been a very extensive exhibition,

curios, and the weapons and household articles of the wild tribes of the Malay Peninsula. There will also be an exhibition of machinery in action, especially of that relating to the rubber industry, as well as of tools and other apparatus shown by the local and other firms. The exhibition will not only furnish an opportunity for those interested in the East to see what can be produced and manufactured in the Malay peninsula and neighbouring countries, but they will also be able to purchase specimens of the work of the Malays and the wild tribes of the peninsula which will be on sale during the exhibition.

Mr. J. F. ULRICH has just received through his Hamburg branch a shipment of superior French champagne, and from a sample sent us we are able to endorse his opinion that it is a really excellent wine at a very moderate price.

The following telegraphic information, dated the 18th instant, has been received from the Sumatra Director and Manager of the Maatschappij tot Mijn-Bosch-en Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat, Ltd.:—

	Gallons.
Daily aggregate output of Crude Petroleum	87,000
Crude Petroleum in Tanks at date	280,000
Kerosene made since the date of the preceding half-monthly telegram	83,000
Kerosene shipped since the date of the preceding half-monthly telegram	68,000
Kerosene in Stock at Refinery at date	120,000

The Chinese Engineering and Mining Co. inform us that the total output of the Company's three mines for the week ending 9th June, 1906, amounted to 20,204.62 tons and the sales during the same period to 17,640.80 tons.

The Oestasiatische Handels-Gesellschaft, the sole local agents, send us sample tins of the homogeneous sterilised milk prepared by the Natura-Milch-Exportgesellschaft Bosch & Co. The special feature of the milk is that, by treating it by mechanical means under high pressure, the process of sterilising is carried out without the consequent disadvantage of causing the cream, by its lesser specific gravity, rising to the surface and adhering to the lid of the tin.

The following tables from the Journal of the American Asiatic Association, show the comparative values in gold dollars of the principal staples exported from America to China and Hongkong for the nine months ending the 31st of March 1905 and 1906.

To China:—	Cotton cloths.	Mineral oils.	Wheat flour.
1905..	18,022,471	6,298,950	203,678
1906..	23,637,377	3,011,984	374,532

To Hongkong:—	Cotton cloths.	Mineral oils.	Wheat flour.
1905..	58,050	1,355,226	3,433,104
1906..	33,029	391,837	2,829,546

The following table shows the comparative value in gold dollars of the imports of tea and silk into the U.S. for the nine months ending the 31st of March 1904, 1905, and 1906.—

	1904.	1905.	1906.
Tea ..	16,621,484	14,754,073	13,068,777
Raw silk ..	34,392,242	46,280,796	43,103,282

A GL-BULE—A contemporary has extracted the following gem from the

catalogue of a provincial public library:—

Lead Poisoning.
Do. Kindly Light.

The action brought by Mr. F. Maitland against Mr. George Collinwood, late editor of the "Shanghai Times" and "Sport and Gossip," which should have come on for hearing in the American Consular Court on Wednesday morning, was adjourned, pending the arrival from America of the depositions of Mr. Willis E. Gray, of which information had been received.

In the American Consular Court at Nanking on the 16th inst. Mr. T. Haynes, Consul, set down for hearing on Monday, the 25th inst., the action brought by Mrs. R. C. Radomski against her husband, an employee of the I. C. Post Office, for a separate maintenance and the custody of children. Counsel (Mr. W. H. Heen) filed a petition showing that the plaintiff had been assaulted and ordered out of her lawful home, and denied the company and the privilege of seeing her three children; that she was without means of support; that she was perfectly willing to return to her home and live with her husband, providing he would receive her; that she had been legally married to the defendant at Amoy. His Honour, without hearing argument on the point, said he would reserve for one week his decision on the question of temporary alimony pending the proceedings.

H. M. S. Snipe was at Kiukiang on the 16th instant, H. M. S. Britomart and an American gunboat were at Nanking next day, and a Japanese gunboat was at Chinkiang on the 17th instant. The German str. Meishun is reported still ashore off Lanshan Bluff.

The German gunboat Vaterland left Shanghai on Monday.

The French cruiser Descartes left Shanghai on Tuesday.

The German mail of the 22nd of May left Singapore for Hongkong and Shanghai at 8 a.m. on the 16th instant and is expected to arrive at Woosung to-morrow.

The M. M. S. Oodanien, with mails from Japan, left Kobe for Shanghai at 10 p.m. on Sunday and is expected to arrive at Woosung to-morrow morning.

The R. M. S. Empress of India left Hongkong for Shanghai at noon on Wednesday, and is due at Woosung at midnight. She will be dispatched for Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Victoria, B.C., at 9 p.m. to-morrow and the tender Alexandra will leave the P. & O. jetty at 4 p.m. on that day to convey passengers and mails to Woosung.

The China Mutual str. Pingney left Singapore for Hongkong on the morning of the 16th instant.

The N.-D. L. S. Seydlitz left Hongkong at 10 a.m. yesterday and is expected to arrive at Woosung to-morrow evening.

The P. & O. intermediate str. Sarlinia, from London, left Singapore for Hongkong and Shanghai at 4 p.m. on Friday, the 15th instant.

The Glen Line str. Glenturret, from London, left Singapore for Hongkong and Shanghai on Tuesday afternoon, the 19th instant.

The str. Armand Béhic, Polyphemus, Atholl, Ghazee, and Laertes passed the Suez Canal outwards on the 15th instant.

The str. Awa Maru and Prinz Heinrich passed the Suez Canal homewards on the 15th instant.

The N.-D. L. S. Sachsen arrived home on the 15th instant.

The P. & O. intermediate str. Socotra arrived in London on the 15th instant.

The R. M. S. Tartar arrived at Vancouver at 2 a.m. on Sunday, the 17th instant.

The R. M. S. Empress of China arrived at Vancouver at 5 p.m. on Tuesday.

The C. N. S. Kinling, which arrived here from River ports on Monday, reports passing the American battleship Wisconsin off Tunglu Pagoda, bound up, and a Chinese cruiser at anchor off Eching.

The C. N. S. Kanchow which arrived here on Monday from Chefoo, brought \$146,000 treasure.

The str. Ella, which arrived here from River ports on Tuesday, reports seeing H. M. S. Britomart at Sanhan, bound up, and the str. Limao at Dove Point towing a pontoon.

The C. M. S. Haean, which arrived here on Tuesday from Foochow reports: At 10 a.m. on the 17th instant, sighted the German mail str. Preussen anchored off Matsou.

It looks as if we are to see a rate war on a small scale here, for the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, as was anticipated, are taking determined steps to meet the opposition on the Shanghai-Yokohama line. Arrangements are being made to have two sailings weekly, and to this end, in addition to the three regular mail steamers at present running, the Satsuma, Tairen, and Tategami Marus are to be placed in the service. The Hankow-Shanghai-Kobe fleet will also be strengthened by the addition of the Fushiki and Niigata Maru.

The current number of "Israel's Messenger" contains a rejoinder by Mr. N. K. B. Ezra to Mr. S. A. Joseph's article on "The Lohar," which was published in the preceding issue. Mr. Ezra warmly defends the authenticity of this work.—An ext. avant garde satire on the tenets of the Radical Reformed Jewry is reprinted from "The Jewish Tribune."—The Queen of Spain is said to have Jewish blood in her veins, being descended from Count Haucke.

The Agent of the P. & O. Steam Navigation Co. sends us a tastefully printed and illustrated booklet with an attractive Japanese picture on the cover, containing the schedule of autumn sailings of the Company. The present fleet of the Company, exclusive of auxiliary vessels, numbers 57 steamers of 363,716 registered tons, while there are building four more of a total registered tonnage of 26,800.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."—If the blood is laden with impurities it spreads disease as it circulates through the organs of the human body—Lungs, Heart, Stomach, Kidneys, Brain. Clarke's World-famous Blood Mixture is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities from whatever cause arising. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Bad Legs, Skin and Blood Diseases, Pimples, and Sores of all kinds its effects are marvellous. Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it. Sold everywhere at 2s. 9d. Beware of worthless imitations and substitutes.—ADV

Miscellaneous Articles.

THE OPEN DOOR IN MANCHURIA.

18th June.

AN esteemed correspondent, whose name, had he allowed it to appear, would have lent added weight to the letter in another column, laments that the report of the "Shanghai Commercial Mission to Manchuria," which was made public through our interview with Mr. C. W. Wrightson, has not attracted the attention it deserves. Another correspondent, dwelling on the commercial advantage which the Japanese undeniably possess over other merchants through the use they are able to make of the "free port" of Dalny, says: "The China Association and the Shanghai General Chamber of Commerce are the bodies on whom the mercantile community look as intercessors in this matter, and it is high time that the former should take up the cause and do their utmost in again resuming the once most flourishing trade with Manchuria." We gladly print these letters because the subject is obviously one of great importance to Shanghai and discussion is valuable, but neither grumble is completely justifiable. The four members of the "Commission," as far as we are aware, have not attempted in any way to "reduce the importance" of any of the valuable facts they were able to ascertain. Mr. Wrightson was sufficiently explicit. He said: "The Japanese will become more strongly entrenched the longer the province remains under their control. The Powers should, therefore, be urged, through the usual channels, to use their good offices in expediting the time when the Chinese will assume jurisdiction, and also in concluding arrangements whereby the important port of Dalny, through which the Japanese, in the absence of the Chinese Customs stations, are now bringing in their goods, not only free of import duty but free of all likin charges, to any point in the interior where transportation can be effected by rail, will be placed on a basis similar to the port of Tsingtao, viz: open to the trade of all nations, and a Chinese Customs station established for the purpose of collecting the customary duties on the goods passing out of Dalny into Manchuria." The China Association, also, we have reason to believe, are taking up this and other suggestions which have fallen from the Commission, but unfortunately, in deference still to the wishes of the Association in London, the meeting of the local branch last Thursday was held in private,

and the members, who attended numerous enough, showed no disposition to air their views but accepted the assurance of the Chairman that the Committee were not inactive in the matter. They will, no doubt, watch the entrances into Manchuria from Corea and Vladivostok, as closely as they intend to watch the entrances from Dalny and Newchwang, and we hope they will succeed in inducing the Diplomatic Body to bring pressure to bear on China, to act firmly in her own interest, which, in this matter at least, means the equal interest of all the commercial Powers.

Messrs. Noël, Murray & Co. in their weekly circular, have given widened publicity to certain supposed conclusions by Mr. Wrightson and his colleagues, which those gentlemen, on their own initiative and at no solicitation from us, have felt it necessary publicly to disown. The excited distortions of these emanations, which appear to have come in the first instance from a writer suffering from chagrin because the Shanghai merchants have discovered that the present trade conditions in Manchuria are very much what might be expected under the circumstances, and are not nearly so hopeless as political enemies of the Japanese would like them to be, hardly needed repudiation; clear-headed business men would not have stultified themselves by the extraordinary inconsistencies they were represented as guilty of in the space of one certainly long and somewhat rambling statement. The statement, as originally printed, finished with the words "to be continued," but although several days have gone by we have not yet seen the conclusion of "what the Shanghai Mission really saw." A vast system of "smuggling," "openly carried on," through a port where no Custom House exists, was a spectacle worth going a long way to see, and it would have been entertaining to have had records of other discoveries equally strange. Our imaginative colleague really tired too soon.

The point which the travelling merchants made most emphatically was that it is desirable in the interests of general trade that the whole of Manchuria, north as well as south, shall be restored to Chinese administration as early as possible, China, of course, being pledged to open it equally to the trade of all. There are yet nearly ten months allowed by the Treaty of Portsmouth for the withdrawal of the lately belligerent troops, and we know that Japanese troops have been steadily withdrawn since that Treaty was signed till the num-

ber now remaining is estimated at 40,000. There are at least fully as many Russians still in occupation of the north, and it is chiefly those who are urging Japan to hasten her withdrawal, who are simultaneously claiming that Russia was only checked in the recent war and is waiting an opportunity to make good her reverses. There is only one satisfactory solution, and it is that China make herself sufficiently strong in the time given to protect her own borders against aggression from either side. There is some evidence at least that she is busy in so doing, but she cannot press on her preparations too fast, if she is to take advantage of the grand opportunity which now, thanks to Japan, is hers, to redeem the results of her laxity in the past.

CHINESE TROUBADOURS.

19th June.

THE word "Troubadour" instantly conjures up before the mind of the moderately well-read Westerner a vision of gallant youths, richly attired, full of levity and abandon, serenading the ladies of their choice, under the warm skies of Italy and the south of France, whilst the stars above shone brightly, and nature herself seemed to listen to the stirring songs and music. Readers of European history know that from the tenth to the thirteenth century the troubadours of Provence were the élite of the knighthood, gallant gentlemen whose gallant deeds on the battlefield were only equalled by their romantic love for the fair, and their devotion to the lady of their choice. In those palmy days of chivalry these troubadours did not sing for filthy lucre, but for love; they did not seek the appreciation of the crowd, but the notice of a single pair of eyes, as the singing bird in Spring sings to attract and captivate the heart of its mate. The earlier troubadours sang for love and the reward of female smiles: their imitators sang for money and the applause of the crowd. What at first was an amusement for the cultured, became to their imitators a serious business, and those who thought the profession suited to themselves, flung themselves into it, and travelled hither and thither in search of excitement, adventure, and wine. Even at a much later day literary men, when their fortunes were low and the public indifferent, availed themselves thereof in order to gain a livelihood. Oliver Goldsmith wandered over a large part of Europe at one period of his life, and we are told that his only possessions were

a clean shirt and his flute. At last he landed in London with experiences which no doubt assisted him in climbing to the high eminence he at last made his own. One has but to refer to the Homeric poems and the rhapsodists of ancient Greece to bring before one a world of romance which is equally fascinating. Without troubling to probe the question of the homogeneity of the Homeric poems, which Wolf and others endeavoured to dissect, leaving a lot of loose-jointed fragments of little interest except to lovers of dry bones, we are justified in believing that some of the subjects interwoven into these poems were distinct episodes full of life and energy, which, in the mouths of the rhapsodists and before an audience in sympathy with the hour, would become a scene of ecstatic excitement. Scott's minstrel, even when old and cold, could move to their depths the hearts of his aristocratic audience, so that everything was forgotten except the joy of the moment. Thus in the sunny South and the colder North, in ancient, mediæval, and comparatively modern days, the romancer has filled the minds of men with beautiful pictures and the heart with tumultuous passion.

In China there exists to-day, and apparently has long existed, a class of men who fill the place of the rhapsodists of Greece, and the troubadours of Provence, and the minstrels of Scotland. One is accustomed to regard the Chinese as an unromantic, phlegmatic race of mortals, whose idea of happiness is a bowl piled up of white rice, and crowned with a little fat pork and pickled vegetables; and as one observes their crowded streets, and looks into their squalid homes, there is much reason for the inference. In reality, however, China is not without its elements of romance, and is not lacking in minds that can appreciate the stirring themes that myth and legend, history and poetry have created for their amusement, and their edification. Up to the present the Middle Kingdom has practically remained uninvaded by the influences of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, which have been so detrimental to everything that does not run on rails and that cannot be flashed across a wire as a sixpenny telegram. China is to-day what Europe was a thousand years ago, except that a few Treaty ports have seen the new order of things, and one or two waterways have been troubled by the splash of the waterwheel. Already in these newly-occupied districts the witches, she-foxes, fairies, and subterranean liars are beginning to tremble for their influence and are about to betake themselves to more secluded corners of the em-

pire. The material lying ready to the hand of Chinese troubadours is very extensive and not without attractiveness. The chronicled history of Chinese dynasties is rich in fact and fancies. One dynasty has followed another, and the foreign heel has been placed on the neck of China more than once. Moreover, there are periods like that of the three kingdoms, which developed heroes of colossal magnitude and leonine courage, whose deeds have made them renowned through two millenniums, and whose ikons are worshipped to day in many homes and by most mandarins; there are dynasties like the Yuen, when the splendour of Kublai so fascinated Marco Polo, that his description of things in the Celestial Empire first dazzled and then roused the critical spirit of the West. Nor is the more prosaic history of their own Mings without its episodes that lend themselves to the tongue of the narrator, as one may see who reads the lives of men compiled in the 名臣言行. But after all, to minds which crave for real excitement, prosaic history will not suffice. In China the want has been supplied. Taoism has filled the air with demons and fairies, and Buddhism has added her devils and ghosts, and when these join hands they are as exciting as the witches of Shakespeare, or the spirits of Milton, "majestic though in ruins." These celestial, mundane, and infernal creations are grouped and made to act and speak in the "Liu Chai" of Piu Sung-ling, with consummate literary ability, and daring freshness. Even in the English dress the volumes are full of interest, almost, if not quite as fascinating as the "Arabian Nights," and indeed cover a wider range, and introduce to the reader a larger number of actors and dramatic personæ. Daniel Defoe's creations are not more realistic than the strange world of Piu Sung-ling, and these are all ready to hand for the Chinese troubadour, and in the audience there are those who have read and understood enough of them to have the appetite whetted for a recital, and a dramatic representation. Enough has been said to make it plain that the Chinese world, seen and unseen, furnishes the story-tellers with material without end for the task they have set themselves.

When we approach the persons themselves, we must be prepared for a race of prosaic mortals, whose attire is not distinctive, and who do not avail themselves of any attractive aid to overawe their audiences. Very ordinary mortals are they, as they stand in the centre of a crowd, whose dress is perhaps a trifle

dirtier than the average listener, and whose appearance is as uncouth as the labourer sitting chewing sugarcane on any coign of vantage. Little or no refinement characterises the class as a whole. They can, of course, read, though their retentive memories can retain stories of interminable length, and their extempore and dramatic methods allow them to expand here, and contract there, like the beds of China's main rivers. But though they are able to read, probably not one in fifty could pass muster as an educated man, from the Chinese point of view, and could no more compose an "eight-legged essay" than he could construct a steam-engine. The only preparation needed is a knowledge of elementary characters, a ready wit, and a retentive memory and a daring "cheek;" and thus equipped, in the cool of the evening, he will sit on a rubbish heap; if there is nothing better to hand, and in five minutes is surrounded by a crowd as ill-dressed but as good-tempered as himself. Story-tellers flourish in all parts of China, and apparently are popular wherever found. This popularity is also recognised as an asset in some parts of China; just as in beershops a fiddler is in request and employed in order to attract an audience, so in many tea-shops the proprietor will command the services of the story-teller, whose narrations will attract customers, and add to his takings. In a word, the Chinese troubadour is found to pay. Of late years a new era has opened up itself to the Chinese story-teller, though perhaps he would repudiate with vehemence the slur thus thrown at him. The opening of Confucian preaching halls as an antidote to the pernicious influences of Christianity has given an opportunity for Chinese "Preachers" to urge upon their listeners the duty of clinging to the past. But whilst in name these "Preachers" are teaching Confucian ethics, they in reality are nothing more than a better class of story-tellers. An audience which would not remain seated half-an-hour to listen to the dry bones of moral maxims will remain seated half a day to listen to the "sermons" of these "Preachers," who retail the history and legends of the past, and, in their slow meanderings, light up the narrative with flashes of the mysterious by introducing demon and fairy, girl-foxes and lower world liars. Indeed, as at times it is said we cannot see the wood for the trees, so it may be affirmed that among the crowd of actors which jostle one another in these "sermons" Confucius must take a back seat, and Mencius remain completely hidden. On

the whole the Chinese troubadour lives a free and easy life, with few cares except to secure the imperative two meals per diem; he earns for himself also a considerable meed of applause; he loves a pipe of opium when he has finished his day's recital, and sleeps the sleep of the just, or indifference, when the shades of darkness close round him. Of little or no social status, he gives pleasure to thousands, who in return will fling him a few cash, which apparently supply his daily needs, and furnish him with occasional luxuries.

THE CZAR AND HIS PARLIAMENT.

20th June.

THE recrudescence of the revolutionary movement in Russia is again causing public attention to be directed to that unhappy country. The brighter outlook which the Imperial sanction of the formation of a national Parliament gave rise to has soon been overclouded, and the latest telegraphic news is that the situation is of the gloomiest. Outbreaks of a more or less serious nature are occurring in different parts of the country, disastrously affecting the Bourses and causing a fall in Russian stocks. Moscow is again unsettled, the troops have been increased in the factory quarters of St. Petersburg, and at Bielostok, Lithuania, the scene of the most recent massacre, the outrages, which are said to have been stimulated by the Government, have caused a question in the House of Commons as to the desirability of postponing the proposed naval visit to Cronstadt as a protest. In addition to these more serious outbreaks there are, no doubt, disturbances on a smaller scale, and it is difficult to take any but a most pessimistic view of the situation.

The opening of the Duma by the Czar was hailed as the inauguration of an era of liberty for the oppressed and down-trodden people. It is now over a month since the first Russian legislative assembly began its life, and the hopes of those to whom its convocation gave cause for great satisfaction, seem doomed to disappointment, if we may judge from present indications. There may, possibly, have been some misconception as to the functions of the Duma, which apparently are intended to be deliberative rather than constructive, and therefore, very different from those of the House of Commons and similar legislative assemblies in other countries. The Czar in his speech invited the co-operation of the representatives of the people in the work of

framing the law, promising at the same time that the new institutions should have his firm support. This looks satisfactory on the face of it, but it is questionable whether the Czar and his advisers ever intended that the Duma should be empowered to do more than simply formulate the wishes of the nation, leaving to themselves to decide how far it may be desirable or safe to give expression to the proposals. This is indicated by the attitude of the Czar when the Duma made its first demand that an amnesty should be granted to political offenders. The position since then may be summed up in a word—the Duma on the one hand trying to extend its inadequate powers, and the Czar and his advisers, on the other, continually seeking to impress on the Duma its limits and restrictions. And the inevitable result of this deadlock is a renewal of the troubles and disturbances.

The reply of the Duma to the speech from the Throne was strong and dignified. But the demands made, and the changes suggested, were most radical and far reaching—the inviolability of the person, liberty of conscience, speech, and the Press, of associations, gatherings and strikes, a law for the satisfaction of the needs of the peasantry, recognition of the freedom of organisation for workmen, popular education, and, last but not least, amnesty, “a demand of the people's conscience, which it is impossible to refuse or delay.” This enumeration by no means exhausts the list, and it is not surprising that many well-wishers of the cause of constitutionalism in Russia begin to fear that the Duma was going too fast. Half a loaf is better than no bread, and it is possible that a more moderate presentation of the legitimate claims of the people would have been the wiser course to pursue, and the one more likely to eventuate in the obtaining of important and substantial privileges. As has been pointed out, “the Duma is absolutely inexperienced in any kind of public work; it is extremely heterogeneous in its composition, and its members lack the knowledge both of one another, which is necessary for fruitful co-operation, and of the very elements of Parliamentary procedure.” They have innumerable initial difficulties to contend with—legal limitations, an unfriendly Ministry, and avowedly hostile Imperial advisers, on the one side, and on the other a body of absolutely reckless revolutionists, who respect neither them nor their work, and who will not scruple to use any and every means to make their work abortive, that they may have an excuse and be the more free to put their own nefarious

schemes into execution. What are therefore, needed, at the present juncture, are caution and prudence on the part of the Duma; to “hasten slowly” will produce more tangible and beneficial results than are likely to be attained by a determined and inconsiderate attempt to get all at once.

Meanwhile what will be the result should the Duma fail? One does not like to contemplate the possibility of such a catastrophe; nevertheless, it is conceivable that the Czar and his advisers, exasperated by the unyielding attitude of the Duma, may take the step of dissolving it. Such a consummation would inevitably be the signal for the beginning of a struggle between Czar and people more fierce and more deadly than any of those which have yet broken out. The revolutionary party, for all its organisation, has never been able to claim to act, as the Duma can, as a national body, representing national opinion in conflict with the Crown. The Czar has called a new Power into existence and to attempt lightly to suppress it will be fatal. The situation is a critical one, and needs much wisdom and a great deal of patience on each side to avoid disaster.

LORD CURZON.

21st June.

THE announcement that Lord Curzon is about to return to political life will be hailed with general satisfaction. Though many may disagree with his policy none will deny his ability. He has filled the important posts to which he has been called with distinction, and his retirement from politics would be a serious loss to the party to which he belongs. Lord Curzon first entered political life as assistant private secretary to Lord Salisbury, who had a high opinion of his ability. In 1886 he entered Parliament as the member for the Southport Division of Lancashire, and in 1891 he became Under Secretary of State for India; in 1896 he was appointed to the Under Secretaryship in the Foreign Office; and when, in 1898, Lord Elgin retired, the Hon. George Curzon, as he then was known, was raised to the Peerage of Ireland and appointed Viceroy of India. Though a young man for so responsible a post, he was by no means unacquainted with India, having travelled extensively in that country and in the East. At the time he was appointed he was, in fact, about to publish a book on India, but as Lord Salisbury disapproved of the publication of a work on the country he was about to govern it was, to quote Lord Curzon's own

humorous version—"one of the uncounted blessings to mankind" that the volume was never published. Even his political opponents did not gainsay his appointment, Lord Rosebery himself presiding at a farewell dinner at which the new Viceroy was one of the principal guests. He announced his intention, in replying to a toast in his honour, of trying to remember that the people of India were not sons of his own race, creed, or clime, and that only by due regard to their feelings, respect for their prejudices, and deference to their scruples, could the acquiescence as well as the submission of the governed be obtained. How thoroughly he acted on these principles is known to all; the chief cause of complaint against his administration was his conception that he was appointed to the Viceroyalty not for the benefit of his own nationals but for the benefit of the people of the country.

As Viceroy of India Lord Curzon was not altogether popular. Anglo-Indians disapproved of his policy of governing India for the benefit of the natives. He, however, never flinched from the position he had taken up at the outset. Two days before leaving India, at a dinner given in his honour by the Byculla Club, he again emphasized this guiding principle. "It is the Indian poor," he said, "the Indian peasant, the patient, humble, silent millions, the 80 per cent who subsist by agriculture, who know very little of policies, but who profit or suffer by their results, and whom men's eyes, even the eyes of their own countrymen, too often forget—to whom I refer. He has been in the background of every policy for which I have been responsible, of every surplus of which I have assisted in the disposition. We see him not in the splendour and opulence, nor even in the squalor of great cities; he reads no newspapers, for as a rule, he cannot read at all; he has no politics. But he is the bone and sinew of the country, by the sweat of his brow the soil is tilled, from his labour comes one-fourth of the national income, he should be the final object of every Viceroy's regard." Popularity is not of necessity synonymous with sterling worth; some of the world's greatest men have also been the most unpopular, and Lord Curzon was, after all, only carrying out the traditional colonial policy of England, a policy which has had as its object the betterment of subject races.

Lord George Hamilton compared Lord Curzon with Lord Dalhousie, one of India's greatest Viceroy's, and the comparison is not inapt. Whatever his failings or mistakes Lord Curzon always endeavoured conscientiously to do his duty to

his Sovereign and the realm over which he was placed. When he had once made up his mind he unflinchingly followed the task he had set himself, and it was this very trait in his character—call it obstinacy if you will—which led to his resigning his post. A strenuous worker—he made no less than 250 speeches during his term of office—he expected a great deal of his subordinates, though he placed implicit confidence in them. He took pains fully to acquaint himself with every branch of the administration with which he had to deal. At a discussion on education at Simla he framed no less than 175 resolutions, all of which were unanimously adopted.

On his return to England Lord Curzon whose peerage was, of course, purposedly an Irish one, in order that he might for a time return to the Lower House, was asked to stand for the City at the General Election, but refused to do so while there was another candidate in the field, and he has not availed himself of Sir Edward Clarke's resignation to enter the House of Commons once more. That he would be gladly welcomed back into Parliament there can be no doubt. When his resignation was announced he was mentioned by several Unionist journals as a possible leader of the party. However that may be, the Unionists are badly in need of strong men, and that he is a strong man no one can deny. Disorganised by dissensions on the fiscal question, the Unionists want a leader in whom they can place implicit confidence, and it is not unlikely that in Lord Salisbury's former private secretary they may yet find the statesman most able to fill the deserted Premier's place.

Reviews.

NOTICES OF BOOKS.

Paix Japonaise. By Louis Aubert. Paris; Librairie Armand Colin, 5 rue de Mézières. Price fr. 3.50.

The sub-title of this volume of 350 pages in 18 super royal is "Le Japon et la paix de l'Extrême-Orient, le Japon et la Chine, Japonais et Américains, la lutte pour le Pacifique, le paysage Japonais, rentes Japonaises, l'Inkyo," and the careful, and we might say exhaustive, manner in which the subject is presented in this volume entitles it to a place among the useful books on subjects pertaining to the Far East which are issued from time to time by the well-known publishing house in the rue de Mézières.

The question which M. Aubert has before him, and which he discusses with careful and discriminating skill, has reference to the changes that the peace will bring about in the life and politics of Japan, and in its wider application

in the evolution of the Far East. The larger part of this work first saw the light in the "Revue de Paris," during the war and since, and some of it was written in Japan itself, the author having visited that country as *docteur* of the University of Paris. In the first part of the book the following four important subjects are treated in detail; Japan and the Peace; Japan and China; Japanese and Americans; and the Struggle for the Pacific; whilst the second part is devoted to a discussion of Japanese life. This portion of the volume, though interesting enough, is of far less importance than the first part, and traversing, as it does, well-trodden ground might, perhaps, have been omitted from a work which presumably has for its main object the serious discussion of the question of the bearing of the recently concluded peace on the fortunes and destiny of Japan in particular, and of the Far East, we had almost said the world, in general.

The author contends that by the successful conclusion of the late war Japan has gained the right of political expansion,—of installing herself upon the Asiatic Continent. She finds herself in a grand position not so much by what she has already accomplished, as by the possibilities that lie before her; there is Corea to be administered; China to be counselled; an enormous advance to be made if the national industry will prove equal to the occasion; in a word she has a great part to play in Eastern Asia and the Pacific. "Derrière la façade d'une 'Paix Japonaise' (we quote from the preface) 'c'est une révolution de l'Extrême-Orient que le Japon prépare méthodiquement, pacifiquement, s'il le peut.' Of course, as M. Aubert emphatically points out, such a "bouleversement politique et économique" cannot be brought about without great sacrifices. Great and far-reaching will be the changes brought about in Japan and the Far East. The life, customs, and manners of the people will all be influenced, modified, changed. "Quand la nouvelle que Port-Arthur s'était rendu arriva de nuit à Kyôto, les cloches des temples sonnèrent. C'était en la vieille capitale le glas du vieux Japon."

As far as Europe is concerned one result has been that Eastern Asia has become a little better known, and whether she be willing or unwilling, the subject cannot be ignored. Before and during the conflict questions that had to do with the Far East had been ignored to a dangerous extent on the Continent of Europe, but the declaration of war in Russia, of course, but also in France and Belgium, and especially in Germany brought the "yellow peril," the "race struggle" to the front. It was not simply a war between Russia and Japan; it was white against yellow, civilisation against barbarism, Christians against heathen. The whole yellow race—Coreans, Siamese, Annamites, Chinese—led by Japan, were about to fall upon the white race. It would be in the graphic and picturesque language employed by our author "une catastrophe soudaine, irréversible, à laquelle il faudrait se résigner: une dignité qui se rompt, un flot jaunâtre recouvrant d'un coup notre civilisation toute blanche."

The cost to Continental Europe of the practical ignorance of Far Eastern matters which is prevalent is touched upon. When Japan broke off the

negotiations preceding the war, neither France nor Germany doubted her rashness in so doing; but when Japan gave evidence of her power, instead of admitting their own ignorance, the Powers accused her of dissimulation and trickery. Germany, being in sympathy with Russian ambition in Asia, and France as the ally and creditor of Russia, were both sufferers through the disaster to Russia, whilst, on the other hand, both the United States and Great Britain profited by it. America has always been more familiar with Far Eastern matters than has Continental Europe, while Great Britain has not hesitated to ally herself with a Yellow Power. "Grace à cette claire vision de la force que représentait le Japon en Extrême-Orient, l'Angleterre a su reprendre en Chine sa grande influence d'autrefois, influence que la Russie et l'Allemagne avaient sérieusement attaquée pendant la guerre de l'Afrique du Sud."

It is the author's view that Europe and especially France, which has never had any special interests in North China, should admit the inevitable. Eastern Asia has changed; Japan is preponderant there; European influence has diminished; China is unquiet. But Europeans have still a grand part to play in the Far East, on condition that they bring to an end their appetite for conquest, their contempt and brutality as a superior race, and that they give themselves to a work of peace and civilisation the outline of which has as yet scarcely been drawn.

The Chinese Record and Missionary Journal. June, 1906. Shanghai: The American Presbyterian Mission Press.

The most important contribution to the June number of this useful missionary publication is that on "Chinese Christianity," by the Right Rev. F. R. Graves, D.D., being a paper read by him before the Shanghai Missionary Association on the 3rd of April. The paper was highly appreciated by those who heard it, and is well worth putting on permanent record, being, as the Bishop informs us, the result of his reading, observation and experience over a period of nearly twenty-five years. The paragraph in the summary at the close of the paper, in which the probable effect of the Chinese character upon Christianity, when it shall have become the prevailing religion, is lucidly set forth, is worth quoting. "The type which Chinese Christianity will present will be as unlike as possible to either Judaic or Greek Christianity, but will have a good deal in common with Latin Christianity in its feeling for law and custom, and also with English Christianity in its commonsense and hold on everyday life, and, I may add, in its tendency to compromise in the region of theology. It is sure to be a hardy and lasting type and to have a large part to play in the world."

The much-discussed subject of Union is again in evidence, there being no fewer than three articles devoted to this question. The first, "A General Statement," by the Rev. G. B. Cochran, touches on the difference between unity, union, and uniformity, terms which, by superficial thinkers, are sometimes confounded. He treats the subject under the four following captions:—The union of Church organisation in all bodies of similar creeds; the union of division—the division of territory; union in educa-

tional work; and the union in one Church organisation of all denominations of the Protestant body who are willing to enter. The second article, "A Possible Plan," by the Rev. A. Sydenstricker, brings forward what is by no means a novel idea that all should unite on what all hold in common—the essentials—and let the differences—the non-essentials—alone. We suspect, however, that there will be some difference of opinion as to what are essentials and non-essentials. The third article discusses "Some Objections" and is by the Rev. R. M. Mateer. This able writer, who knows what he is talking about, brings some strong objections against the conclusions reached by the representative missionaries who some time ago assembled at Weihaiwei to discuss the question of union.

The Educational Department, of which the Rev. A. S. Mann is the Editor, is by no means the least interesting part of the present number, whilst the book reviews, editorial comment, and missionary news, fuller than usual and from widely-separated districts, all go to make up a very good and interesting number.

A New Theory of the Universe. By the Rev. J. Cosand. The Methodist Publishing House, Tokio, 1906. Price 50 sen.

This is a small volume, but it has been written to discuss a big theme—an audacious one—we might also say, as is evidenced by the title. We remember some time since a similar little work appearing, the object of which was to demonstrate that the earth is a plain and not a sphere, as the majority of people have been taught to believe for several generations. The arguments brought forward were specious, ingenious, but—not convincing, and we confess to the same opinion after a careful perusal of this little work.

The author has come to believe that the Newtonian theory of the universe is not well founded, basing his objections on the fact that there are contradictions in that system, and that there are also many mysteries belonging to the solar system which it cannot account for. The objections are discussed in the first chapter, after which we have a comprehensive theory of the universe based on the energy of heat. The contention is made that the laws of heat, and of motion due to its energy as known in nature, when applied to the solar system, beautifully account for almost all of the phenomena of that system. In the third chapter some subsidiary considerations are discussed, and the book concludes with a statement of what the author's theory of the solar system does.

The radical nature of the views set forth may be seen by the answer given to the question as to what produces the tides. "The moon is not the cause of the tides, some phenomena agreeing with its phases notwithstanding. It is possible that its reflected light may have a very slight influence, but even that is doubtful. I think that the sun with its heat is the sole cause of the tides."

The Beauty Shop, by Daniel Woodruffe. London. T. Werner Laurie. Pp. 388. (Colonial Series).

The Beauty Shop, bearing as a subtitle the description "A Bond Street Story," and prefaced by a list of dramatic persons, somewhat naturally leads one to expect a frivolous skit on modern society, or at any rate that portion of modern society which would patronise a place where artificial aids to beauty

are supplied. Such an impression is, however, speedily dispelled. The plot is unrelieved by any incidents of an amusing nature. Rather it depicts the most sordid side of society as imagined by the author. Some of the characters are well-drawn, but the author seems to desire to cram so many incidents and side-issues into his plot that many of them are left unfurnished, and when one has read to the end of the book it is only to find that it breaks off without a satisfactory conclusion, the reader being left in doubt as to the fate of most of the characters and even of the Beauty Shop itself.

Soul-Twilight, by Lucas Cleeve. London: John Long. Pp. 303. (Colonial Series.)

This is the story of a married woman who suddenly finds herself madly in love with a man of unsavoury reputation. As the surest way of overcoming her infatuation she tells her husband about it, and from the way in which he receives the news the reader is given the impression that his affections are also bestowed elsewhere. This turns out to be the case, his wife accidentally meeting her husband's paramour and becoming quite friendly with her before the truth comes out. In the meantime the reader has to wade through some rather tedious pages describing the wife's pursuit of the Ideal. At the conclusion of the story the man who has gained the wife's affections opportunely dies, the lady who is beloved by the husband becomes infected with the mania for the pursuit of the Ideal, and the husband and wife once again fall into each other's arms. The book is readable, but the soliloquies of the wife are rather too protracted, and as stated above, apt to become tedious.

Thurtell's Crime: The Story of a Strange Tragedy. By Dick Donovan. London: T. Werner Laurie. Clifford's Inn. 1906. (Colonial Library).

This is not a very pleasant story. It is, of course, sensational enough; Dick Donovan's novels, we believe, generally are; but the one before us leaves an unpleasant taste in the mouth. The dark side of human nature—its meanness and its crimes—is so prominently to the fore, and there is so little to relieve the blackness. The plot is a rather far-fetched one, and although it is worked out with the author's accustomed skill and completeness, one cannot get rid of the feeling that some things are overdone and not exactly as they happen in real life. The crime for which Thurtell suffered the extreme penalty of the law in front of Hertford gaol "in presence of an enormous crowd of tens of thousands of persons" was indeed a terrible and strange one, and it is recounted with the graphic realism of one who knows how to thrill his readers with such descriptions. It is pleasant and refreshing, after the sombre and sordid scenes—the cheating and lying and meanness—of the preceding chapters, to read in the concluding one about "the lifting of the shadows," the happy marriages of some whose chequered careers of sorrow and misfortune we have been sympathetically following.

The cover of the volume is hideous and forbidding, and the use of such fantastic expressions as "parvanimity," "patibulary," "fulgid radiance," and so on, is not conducive to clearness. The English language is rich and

copious enough to obviate the necessity of employing such bizarre expressions in an ordinary novel.

A Millionaire's Courtship. By Mrs. Archibald Little, Unwin's Colonial Library. London: T. Fisher Unwin.

The cheery optimism of Mrs. Little is something to be envied. It sees good in almost everything, with a possible reservation so far as the British Government (no matter of which party) is concerned; and it overcomes obstacles as easily as they could be overcome with the aid of the magician's wand. Nor, when the astonishing success of the anti-footbinding movement is remembered, is Mrs. Little optimistic without cause. Energy and enthusiasm will do much, and it may be that, with the hero and heroine of her latest romance, we may be able presently to travel by the Great Asian railway from Calcutta to Shanghai, and do many other wonderful things besides in a rejuvenated and regenerated China. When that day happily arrives we are quite sure that the hero who has engineered the scheme will deserve all the successes Mrs. Little has prophesied for him—immense wealth, a peerage, the post of Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, and a charming young bride, who will enter enthusiastically into his plans, and indeed be their principal inspiration.

If we have any fault to find with "A Millionaire's Courtship" it is that its events move with a breathless speed we have not yet experienced in China, and when the last page is reached we seem to drop back too heavily from the clouds of "what might be" to the ground of "what is." Obstructive mandarins, obstreperous half-educated students, conservative anti-foreign gentry are all relegated to the background, and in their place we have a bright bustling active people, stretching out hands of welcome to the benevolent capitalist who orders railways and steamships as lightly as the ordinary mortal orders a new hat or a box at the theatre. It is undeniably a pleasant dream and we can only hope that for the good of us all a Mr. Trevor Laurence will arrive on the scene here with speed. This is how the author, or rather one of her characters, describes him: "Do you know he is the most marvellous organiser I ever came across with the most fertile imagination too. Nothing daunts him, and he has a suggestion to meet every difficulty. I am beginning to believe he is the man of the age. If only he gets his opportunity! But he'll never again do such a big thing as we are on to now. It is to annihilate Asia by knitting her so closely with Europe that they will be one body corporate, extending the influence of England and setting up a purely commercial and therefore intangible barrier between Russia and India. It will clip the Muscovite's wings by stimulating all the central Asian peoples. Tibet will cease to be an impenetrable fastness. India will be enriched. No need to go back to Europe every summer; there will be magnificent health resorts within easy reach, beating the Engadine. And all without loss of life, without bloody battles, only the necessary wear and tear involved in building a few embankments and some bridges, and laying a few rails."

Shanghai people will probably find more interesting even than the magnificent schemes outlined in the extract above, or than the story of a distinctly original wooing of a very lovable heroine, the sketches, not always flattering, of social life in the Settlement here. Mrs. Little has the advantage of seeing our social fabric from the point of view of one who is of it yet not of it. Her criticisms are no doubt frequently just, but we hope and believe there is a little more earnestness even in Shanghai life than appears just on the surface.

Outports, Etc.

CHINGCHOUFU, SHT.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

5th June.

DEMANDS FOR EDUCATION.

There is a striking instance here of the new desire for Western learning. The people are dissatisfied with the management and the results of the official schools, and the gentry of the whole prefecture have combined to open an independent college.

A temple to Chiang Tai-kung (姜太公) was destroyed by fire some time ago and, of course, had to be rebuilt. A large sum of money was obtained from the sale of timber growing on the temple grounds. It was determined to put up new buildings inferior to the former ones, and with the surplus thus saved to found a new school. The sanction of the higher officials was obtained, though the local officials, I understand, resented such a new application of funds.

An unpretentious school has been built—since the affair must be run on economical lines if at all; and an old graduate of the English Baptist Mission here has been invited to teach the Western branches of study. He had already taught in an official school here, and they wanted him, because they knew his work was genuine. They have admitted over fifty applicants from the whole prefecture after examination, and every student pays forty thousand real cash (about \$50) per annum for board, tuition and books.

The independence of action, the recognised need for economy, the desire for reality in the results, are new features, very interesting and full of hope.

ALARUMS.

Wild enquiries as to rumours of the Mohammedans in this city arising for rebellion disturbed us for a moment, but when we reflected that it was not true, that the alarm came from far away, from the coast, while we were dwelling in perfect peace among the perfectly peaceful Mohammedans, we were calm.

CHOUTS'UN, SHT.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

13th June.

THE ILLS WE HAVE.

There is little to record of anything doing here. The only visible sign of progress is an effort to mend our ways in one of the main streets of the city which has lately become barred for traffic in order to lay down heavy stones in the usual Chinese way. This of course is a local expense and subscribed for by the merchants of that particular street to the tune of some thousands of Taels.

Something more radical and vital should be undertaken in the interests of humanity. The water supply of this great mart is in a shocking condition. The main source is from a small stream which in this dry season is now at its lowest and which not only does duty for drinking purposes but for washing all sorts and conditions of clothing. Naked children of varying degrees of ingrained mother earth bathe in it in undisguised delight; it also forms the drain for carrying off the refuse colouring matter from various dye works, etc., all these and other contributing causes make the water of such thickly turbid consistency as to preclude it from any use as drinking water in any civilised community. Yet this goes on day after day unchecked and but for annual ravages of cholera and other less deadly diseases, unnoticed and the population grows and so the supply diminishes. True the universal practice of boiling the water saves a good deal of what might otherwise be, but even this is only protection of a sort.

Of course it is nobody's business, and to suggest a remedy means only recourse to officialdom and submission to other well known evils of a pecuniary character which are certain to follow and so makes the wary merchant rather "bear the ills he has."

The harvest is just over, making in this district, owing to lack of rain, only a "seven-tenths crop." Rain is needed for helping on the kaoliang and putting in the beans in due rotation of crops, but still the heavens are as brass and the stifling air in hot blasts wilts and withers all but the most carefully tended and hardy crops.

MOKANSHAN.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

15th June.

SUMMER SETTLERS.

Already a number of families have settled in their summer houses. Some veteran Shanghaiers always come early, they want rest and quiet and they know when to come—before or after the rush.

VU-LIN-DE.

To those who come towed in house-boats, it is well to cast off the launch train at the old fort, about three miles beyond Donghai, and stop there a few minutes. It was one of the strategic points in the Taiping rebellion. This fort was the key to alternative routes from Hangchow to Soochow, i.e., via Huchou veering north-west or via Kashing bending slightly south-east. Once captured from the Imperials, it enabled the "long-haired terrors" to pour in like a flood upon the people of the "Silk Districts" and, later on, still holding it, men and supplies from a vast interior region protracted the struggle.

TE'N CH'IN.

This walled city, about ten miles from the Grand Canal, is naturally beautiful, nestling among the hills and bountifully supplied with fresh, running streams. A variety of building stone is here chiselled for the market, a red sandstone being conspicuous.

THE REST HOUSE.

About nine miles further on the boat stops at the lauding specially provided

by the Mokanshan Summer Resort Association. The Chinese manager who speaks English, meets landing parties provides chairs and carriers. If one desires he may have a room to sleep in and have his luggage cared for until the carriers are called.

MOSQUITOES.

Someone reported last year, towards the end of the season, that the regular tourist-fed variety was so large and fierce that he preferred to sit up with a gun rather than attempt to sleep.

ARRANGEMENTS.

The carriers and chair-bearers have been very satisfactory so far; they move promptly and do not beg for "cumshas." The improvement committees have not all arrived but something has been done.

The Chinese merchant has "Ship Compradore" on his sign; someone has asked if airmships come to Mokanshan.

QUIET.

Not a word of any sort of trouble seems to be heard here. People are quiet and only too glad to have visitors come. Hangchow is only about twenty miles distant, soldiers are encamped in permanent barracks and the country people too busy planting rice to do anything else.

NEW HOUSES.

Quite a number of colleges have been erected since last season. The contract is out for an Imperial Post Office building and a new supply store is going up.

UNION CHURCH.

The old noisy chairs have given place to seats built in Shanghai. There is a preaching service on Sunday afternoon.

VISITORS.

The rule is that each visitor is to pay one dollar for resthouse privilege, use of chairs carriers, etc., etc., but some are already evading it. Probably they prefer to have a social chat with the collector when he makes his rounds, but it is much more convenient to all parties to pay at the resthouse.

THE WEATHER.

The clouds, say the Chinese, come to Mokanshan to get holes patched and usually drop some rain by way of compensation. When the sun shines as it does to day it makes a man feel that it is a luxury to breathe.

TIENTSIN.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

10th June.

THE DEPARTURE OF DR. TENNEY.

On Thursday evening, the 31st ult., a reception was given to Dr. C. D. Tenney, who is about to return to the United States. He has been President of the Peiyang University, and has had in charge the organisation of the school system which the Viceroy has established in the province. A large company of different nationals, including a number of Chinese officials, gathered to bid Dr. Tenney good-bye, and wish him a very pleasant home-going. A delightful evening was spent in social intercourse, enlivened by music both instrumental and vocal. There is a general feeling of regret that Dr. Tenney's connection with this important work is being severed just as it is beginning to be established and produce some results in justification of its existence. But the system still needs careful supervision

and development, such as no Chinese is as yet fitted to give, through lack of knowledge and experience. It will be very difficult to find anyone who can fill Dr. Tenney's place.

THE DROUGHT.

My last reported light rain, with prospect of more. It did not continue for long, and was far from enough to meet the great need. Since then no rain has fallen and vegetation is showing the effect of the drought. There is very little water in any of the streams, and boats drawing more than a foot of water cannot go much beyond where the tide from the ocean reaches.

A NEW MISSION BUILDING.

About a year and a half ago the American Board Mission bought ground at Haiku, the extreme northern suburb of Tientsin. Building has been begun, and it is hoped to transfer its present plant to this new site before the winter. The new place is much better situated with reference to the work of the Mission among the Chinese than the old place in the French concession. It is practically a new field, since this northern side of the city has scarcely been touched by any of the Missions heretofore. The work in the city can be prosecuted about as easily as in the past, while an immense population lying between is accessible as never before, and many villages as well. Situated in the open country and on the river bank, while adjoining a village suburb, it is an excellent location for the boarding-schools of the station and the homes of the workers.

TSINGTAO.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

9th June.

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

The Customs' Gazette for the first quarter shows an increase in the duties collected at this port of Haikuan Ts. 73,000. Although the new Customs agreement between China and Germany came into operation on the 1st of January 1906, this increase is surely not a consequence of the fact that Tsingtao is no longer a free harbour. All goods ordered before the 6th of December 1905, which arrived here before the 1st of April 1906, were still imported free of duty, and so did not affect the returns. The increased returns are due to the improvement in trade, which is far steadier in Shantung now. The policy of the German Foreign Office and of Baron von Mumm in recalling the troops from, and abolishing the Post Offices on, the railway made an excellent impression on the Chinese officials and merchants, who see that Germany's aspirations in Shantung are not those of Russia in Manchuria. The first consequence of Germany's policy is an increase in trade.

CLARKE'S WORLD FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE.—"The most searching Blood Cleanser that science and medical skill have brought to light." Sufferers from Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Bad Legs, Skin and Blood Diseases, Pimples and Sores of any kind are solicited to give it a trial to test its value. Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it. Sold everywhere at 2s. 9d. per bottle. Beware of worthless imitations and substitutes.—Adv.

NOTES FROM THE SOUTH.

11th June.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

SINOLOGUES DISAGREE.

Mr. Parker, of Chinese fame, has been publishing some articles in the "China Mail," in which he has dealt some severe blows at Prof. Giles, who as is well known, contends that Lao Tze is not the author of the book generally ascribed to him. It is amusing that Englishmen at this time of the day should be expending energy, paper, and postage, to discuss the literary remains of the old Chinese philosopher. Mr. Parker affirms that Lao Tze was a Chow official; that he once had an interview with Confucius; that he was a transmitter of old doctrines, but in a radical form; that he has always been steadfastly believed in by all Chinese critics, except those whose interest led them to take the opposite side, etc. It is obvious therefore that sinologues yet to come, whose minds delight in turning over dry bones, will be able to gratify their tastes, for the question has not yet been laid to rest. Meanwhile I remember reading the "Classic of Doctrine and Virtue" twenty years ago and thought at the time that the writer was somewhat in the fog, but that was probably my ignorance. I have not seen the book since.

H. M. S. MONMOUTH.

The relief for H. M. S. Andromeda is here, and lies under my window as I write, side by side with H. M. S. Diadem. The Monmouth is a smaller cruiser, though apparently built on the same lines as the Diadem. She is commanded by Captain Tuke, who has seen service in different parts of the world. In the East it will be remembered that he was the navigating Commander of H. M. S. Centurion, which was the flagship of Admiral Seymour when he was in command of the China station from 1898-1901. Captain Tuke joined the Navy in 1870, and has therefore seen thirty-six years' service. The Monmouth will remain in Hongkong for a few days, and during that time, it is said, will do some gunnery practice, after which, in company with the Diadem, she will proceed North to cooler climes, and once more Hongkong will be left without a battleship, as is usual during the summer months.

THE NAVY LEAGUE.

The Hongkong Branch of the Navy League held its annual meeting on the 6th inst. under the chairmanship of the Hon. H. E. Pollock, K.C. The attendance was small. The year has, as everybody knows, been an important one, and the Hongkong Branch felt that there was reason in attempting something tangible in connection with the Trafalgar Centenary. It was at first arranged to lay out a special recreation ground on the Kowloon Peninsula for the officers and men of the Navy, and the Hongkong Government sympathised with the proposal. Afterwards, owing to the withdrawal of so many of the larger ships from the China Station, the project was abandoned. Ultimately it was decided to spend \$1,500 in erecting permanent quarters for the Navy at Happy Valley. Further the sum of \$787.30 was spent in the purchase of a billiard table for the Church of Eng-

land Institute at Wanchai, and \$100 was devoted to a wreath, which was afterwards placed on Nelson's Column. In view of these payments the League's finances are at present somewhat low. At the meeting the Chairman issued an appeal for assistance and for additional members. Although at present the adult British community in Hongkong numbers 1,200, there are only 265 who are members of the League. Mr. Pollock's personality and influence will do what is possible for the well-being of the League.

HONGKONG REVENUES.

At a meeting of the Legislative Council held yesterday H. E. the Governor made a statement which indicates that he apprehends a diminution in the Colony's revenue next year, and that therefore some important public works must be held in abeyance for the time. The income from the opium farm cannot be ascertained, inasmuch as the present agreement expires in 1907. There is a general impression abroad that there is a tendency among the Chinese to consume less opium than of old.

I have already referred to the chaotic condition of the subsidiary coinage of Hongkong, and there appears to be little hope that next year there will be added to the revenue \$120,000 from this source.

In this year's estimates \$400,000 was expected from the sales of lands, but under the conditions now obtaining there is little prospect that the income will be so large, and certainly not so next year unless there be an unexpected improvement. In addition to these definite sums there can be little doubt that there is coming, rather, is already upon us, a period of trade depression, which we must live through and cannot avoid. Thus with a shrunken income there is little hope that there will be an unclaimed surplus to be devoted to extraordinary public works, which are not already in hand or which are not of a specially pressing importance. Yet the plans of His Excellency indicate that he does not intend to remain idle. Among the things mentioned there will be yet further improvements on the Kowloon side of the Colony, and specially of the important thoroughfares in Kowloon itself. Money is still to be devoted to the resumption of the insanitary portions of Hongkong, in order that the health of the city may in the future be at least not worse than it has been in the recent past. Much care and forethought will be needed, and whilst projects that are less imperative will be postponed for the time, it is hoped that the revenue will enable everything in hand to be carried forward yet a step further, and some things of very pressing importance to be initiated.

INDIA.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

31st May.

A WISER POLICY.

The authorities are beginning to see that they made a mistake in that Bristal matter. The proclamation prohibiting the use of the cry "Bande Materan," which after all only means: "Hail Mother Country!" has been withdrawn, and various other concessions have been made such as allowing schoolboys who struck in another town and were in consequence

expelled to return to their classes. The legality of the arrests has not yet come before the Courts and it is to be hoped that the matter will be allowed to drop. In the meantime the patriotic party are beginning to see that in their excitement over retaining a united Bengal, they are losing sight of the greater object of a united India. If the limits of every province were made coterminous with the various languages spoken the effect would be to disintegrate India geographically in the same way as caste and creed have disintegrated the people socially. One thing is clear from these agitations, and that is that India is still a long way off being fitted for representative government. If she were given one the great majority of representatives would be drawn from one class only.

A letter in the "Times" from Mr. J. D. Rees, a retired Madras civilian, spoke of the "Unrest in Bengal." From the reports in the different papers I might well speak of there being a general

UNREST IN INDIA.

for during the last two weeks there have been quite a number of disturbances quite irrespective of the Bengal excitement. There has been a "mutiny" at the Lahore Medical College and 250 students are in open revolt, because the government have as yet passed no orders on a petition sent more than a year ago praying for an improvement in the position and emoluments of hospital assistants. They marched en masse to the private residence of Colonel Bate, the Inspector-General of Civic Hospitals, to present a petition. A petition presented in this menacing manner was naturally refused, although Colonel Bate promised to consider it if presented in a proper manner through the principal. This the students in a noisy meeting refused to do and resolved to go on strike. The school was deserted and an ultimatum sent that they would not return until their grievances had been redressed. The principal declined to be dictated to and ordered the boarding-house to be cleared within forty-eight hours. This was done and now matters are at a standstill. Another disturbance has been reported from Toungoo in Burma where a Poongyi who claimed supernatural power distributed charms and amulets amongst the people and incited them to attack the police-station, seize the arms, and declare their independence. The arrangement made by the Poongyi was that if they were successful in the enterprise he was to be crowned King and his lieutenants installed in high places whilst two nuns belonging to the monastery were to become his chief queens. In the meantime, however, the Myook or headman had got wind of the incident and started off with two inspectors and a body of police, surprised the band at night, captured two Poongyis and seven men and put the rest of the rebels to flight—a regular storm in a tea-cup. Here, further south, there have been riots in Pondicherry and one of the French officials was assaulted in the street and a demonstration of excited European and native French subjects paraded the streets. The exact cause of the outbreak is not yet known. Altogether there seems to be a tendency to make a noise and give trouble; and the younger generation is even more easily excited by political questions than the older men; in fact schoolboys have been the most active agents in boycotting those who do not approve of Swadeshim. One native paper, the "Bengalee," finds fault with a passage in the Prince of Wales's speech at the Mansion House about the officials being in active touch with the people

and says that this may have been told to the Prince and he may have thought that it is true, but as a matter of fact the reverse is the case. I am inclined to think that there is a good deal of truth in what the paper says. My experience of India extends over forty-two years and I feel quite sure that with the increase of the bureaucratic spirit the higher officials are far less in touch with the people than they used to be, and that there is considerably less sympathy between them and the masses than was formerly the case.

You will be amused to hear that a

SLUMP IN THE MARRIAGE MARKET

is reported. Owing either to an over-supply or to a bad season B.A.'s and M.A.'s no longer fetch the same high prices as they used to. Formerly, parents with marriageable daughters were eager to catch a Master of Arts as soon as he had taken his degree, and to bestow upon him a daughter with a dowry of at least Rs. 7,000 to 8,000. A mere B.A. could always get Rs. 5,000 with his bride. Things, however, are changed and a M.A. now no longer fetches more than Rs. 5,000 whilst a B.A. has to be contented with Rs. 3,000 as a dowry.

THE SEASON

on the whole has been a good one. In the Punjab, which is now the wheat granary of India a record wheat harvest is expected. A great drawback is the high refraction on account of dirt and refuse. All efforts to strip clean wheat from India seem to have failed. The European buyers insist upon refraction, which was necessary years ago when the trade was in its infancy and thus the old practice of shipping "dirty" wheat continues. It is said that in a normal year many thousand tons of earth, sand, and even small stones are carried with the grain and this will continue until some very drastic reform takes place in trade arrangements. It is the same with jute. This article, which forms so large an item in the exports of India, is adulterated by water in order to increase the weight. The Bengal Chamber of Commerce has addressed the Lt.-Governor of Eastern Bengal and Assam on the subject. The worst of it is that buyers of wet jute purchase with their eyes open, and no secret is made regarding the practice of adulteration which appears to be carried out, not by the producer but by the middle-men. The Governor it is understood, proposes to introduce a Bill on the subject.

IN MADRAS

there is a good deal of feeling amongst the landholding class regarding a Bill which is now before the Legislative Council, the object of which is to protect the cultivator or ryot against the Nemindar. The Bill assumes that the Nemindar has no proprietary rights in the estate which is in his charge, but that he merely represents the Government as a collector of the land assessment. When the permanent settlement was introduced in 1802 certain estates were handed over to the Nemindars for a permanent rent which was generally fixed on the principle of a 15 per cent profit to the Nemindar, who was to collect the rent from the ryots, and as an inducement to bring waste land under cultivation was to receive the sole benefit from all increase of revenue either from fresh land or from more valuable products. Did he become an actual proprietor like an English squire? Has he the right to evict, to raise rents or to increase his own home farm by adding to it waste or cultivable land? The Bill

says no, but the Nemindars have sent to the Secretary of State a very long and able memorial in which they set forth the whole of their case and pray that either this revolutionary measure, as they call it, may not become law, or at all events before it does that a thorough investigation may be made into the rights of the Nemindars on the one hand and of the ryots on the other. Personally, I am inclined to think that the Bill goes too far. It is only right that the cultivator should be protected from rack-renting, unjust eviction, etc., and that his right to occupancy, as long as he pays his assessment, should be upheld; but it seems scarcely fair whilst protecting the ryot to deny to the Nemindar all proprietary rights. There are two kinds of Nemindars. First the representatives of old Rajahs who have held their estates under former native governments from the remotest times and have always been recognised as the landed autocracy. They were liable to pay tribute which was very often arbitrarily raised, but they were undoubtedly landlords in the strict sense of the word. The second-class of Nemindars are those who were created by the permanent settlement as farmers-general of the revenue. These, to a certain extent, are surely representatives of the government, and collect the rents, paying over to the government a yearly sum fixed in perpetuity and benefiting from any surplus they can collect from the cultivation. The Bill treats both classes alike and practically prohibits the landlord, as he is called instead of landlord, as hitherto, from raising his ryot's (not tenant's) assessment (not rent); from evicting him as long as he pays the fixed assessment; from entering into a contract with him respecting a change in such assessment and from acquiring any portion of the estate, whether waste or cultivated, in order to add it on to his own personal or home farm. There are many weighty arguments on both sides far too long to be produced here, but the proposed change is a very drastic one, and though it has been long on the tapis and has frequently come up from time to time it raises so many important issues that it has always been dropped, and this, I am inclined to think, will be its ultimate fate in the present instance.

LONDON.

FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.

11th May.

ROYAL ACADEMY PICTURES.

Including sculpture, this year's exhibits at Burlington House number seventeen hundred and ninety-nine. All the critics appear to agree that no particular work can be singled out as being above its fellows in merit, and it appears to me that the pictures which will be most discussed will not be those which are the best, but those which are the most peculiar; so perhaps it may be of interest to say a few words about them. First then comes "The Ever Open Door," by Mr. Sigismund Goetze, an artist who usually chooses sacred subjects and invariably treats them theatrically, though it is only fair to say that this was not the case in "The Crucifixion," a most powerful picture exhibited last year. No one seems to

have forgotten the jockey, the man selling the sporting news, the woman nursing her child or the man and woman in evening dress—all passing by the altar to the unknown God, to which Christ is bound; "Despised and rejected of men" was certainly the most discussed work in the academy of 1904, and unless I am much mistaken the same fate is in store for "The Ever Open Door" this year. The canvas is huge, about the same size as that of two years ago. Reference to the catalogue tells us that the picture is intended to represent the fact that "We brought nothing into this world, and it is certain we can carry nothing out." In the background are the gates of eternity with angel heads peeping over them; before them passes what may be called the procession of life, each separate figure enforcing the sermon the artist attempts to teach. In the immediate foreground are numbers of flowers, the flowers of the field emblematic of nature, some paint-brushes, paints, and a palette denote art, a crown veiled in black gossamer, a powder box, cards, jewellery and other small articles typify worldly possessions, on all of which a small nude child is gazing with rapture. Its world is before it. Most of the other figures, however, are being called upon to relinquish life and its vanities. A cardinal in a gorgeous red cap and robe has already bared his back and is holding up a crucifix, a fashionable lady has put off her dress and is apparently about to remove a pair of very beautifully painted blue satin corsets, a ballet girl, in all her finery, has a bottle labelled poison in her hand, whilst a man friend who has his arm round her waist is holding up a glass of champagne; behind them is a Salvation Army lass, and on the other side of the picture there is a schoolboy with his cricket bat, and an angel supporting a dying soldier. In the centre background nude figures are seen entering through the gates. The colour scheme is brilliant in the extreme, but to my mind there is a certain amount of levity in the treatment of the idea which is distasteful, and so far as I could gather, from remarks I heard, that was the universal opinion, both on Press and private view days.

Mr. Edwin Abbey's "With Columbus in the New World" is another work whose chief attraction lies in its peculiarity. One has to look at it for some minutes before one can in the least take in what it all means. Columbus has just landed, and is kneeling on the ground—a sandy beach—evidently returning thanks for his safe voyage; all his followers are standing round, but at a respectful distance. I heard someone remark that like some of our great actor managers Columbus held the centre of the stage; the ship, of course in the background, and everything else appears to be covered with what I at first took to be pieces of pinkish red bunting, but I afterward found out that these curious objects were a number of flamingoes, which are supposed to typify evil spirits, and are taking flight at the sight of a man kneeling in prayer. I heard this statement from a lady at the private view, who said she was sure that was what was intended, so I conclude it is right, but it is a quaint idea. The whole picture savours of the stage; as one looks at it one feels that on reference to the catalogue one will find that it is scene I., Act II., in some new play for His Majesty's theatre.

Two other pictures, notable to my mind for their extraordinary badness, are the portraits of King Edward VII and Queen Alexandra, by Mr. Colin Forbes, exhibited by command of His Majesty. They are destined to hang in the Canadian Houses of Parliament, Ottawa. It is said that the hanging committee rejected them and that it was only at the King's request that they were included in the exhibition; if this is true it is a matter for regret, as anything more appalling in the way of royal portraits I never saw. The King is in uniform and the Queen in a robe of coloured sequins, most terribly painted.

Sir Edward Poynter, the Academy's President, shows three works—a portrait in oils of the Duchess of Northumberland, and two water colours, one called "Belinda," and the other "The Castle of Europe on the Bosphorus." Sir Alma Tadema has gone back to his old love, the marble terrace; in "Ask me no more" he shows the man and the maiden seated on a marble seat, but it seemed to me that the veteran painter had lost some of his skill; the marble was not as solid and cold as it used to be—one almost wondered whether a substitute of some kind had been used.

Mr. Sargent is still one of the busiest of R. A.'s; his portrait group of Professors Wm. Welch, Wm. S. Halstead, Wm. Ostler, and Howard A. Kelly, of the Hopkins University, Baltimore, is one of the best things he has exhibited for a very long time. One just sees these four clever men, obviously sitting for their portraits; its sounds dull, but in reality the picture is full of interest, and I should imagine that the likenesses are excellent. Mr. Sargent has been far less successful, however, in the matter of Lord Roberts; our great General appears to have been weeping, an accomplishment which I should imagine he has abandoned years ago. He is covered with glory in the matter of medals, but looks most uncomfortable all the same.

To my mind quite the best portrait to be found on the Academy walls is Sir Felix Semon, K.C.V.O., by Mr. Herkomer: it is a perfectly wonderful piece of painting and evidently a speaking likeness. The Duchess of Westminster, by Mr. Frank Dicksee, I did not like at all; the pink dress worn by her Grace was beautifully painted, and so were the magnolias in the background, but of likeness I thought there was none. Of the Hon. John Collier's three contributions I only liked one: a subject picture called "Indeed, indeed, repentance oft I swore." A girl is half leaning, half lying on a couch, looking into the firelight, evidently pursued by bitter memories. The model is the same as for "The Cheat," a girl with bright auburn hair, on which the firelight shines and brings out its ruddy glow. The brocade dress is most beautifully painted, in fact in every respect I thought the picture charming. "The Blue Gown," by George Henry, is another extremely clever work. Mr. Henry has another picture painted from the same model, in the same gown, at the New Gallery; but whereas in the Academy the face is full of sadness, in the "New" it is equally happy. The work is there named "Summer Morn;" it shows a sweet-looking girl gazing out of a window, through which some butterflies are entering the rooms. "The Heretic," by Mr. Frank Craig, is quite one of the most interesting pictures of

the year; a beautiful girl carrying a lighted taper is being led off by a party of men, some of whom are monks, to death. She is dressed in white and has a face full of pathos and sweetness. I notice that the work has been purchased by the Commissioners of the Chantry bequest, who are to be congratulated on their choice in this matter, though I think most people will agree that neither of their other two selections are equally happy as "Birnam Wood," by Mr. D. Farquharson, is exceedingly dull, and Mr. G. D. Leslie's "A Deserted Mill" might equally well be called a study in "yellows and browns" or "Autumn tints" as one had quite to look for the Mill in the yellow mist.

Among other subject pictures of special interest are "A Venetian Funeral," by Mr. Brangwyn; "Watching the Dead in Ireland," by Mr. A. C. Colthurst; "The Fisherman's Widow," by Mr. Walter Langley; "A Day of Reckoning" (a study of tigers drinking), by Mr. C. E. Swan; "The Luxury of Vain Imagination," a wonderfully clever and original study of a child dressed up to represent a king, by Denis Eden; "St. George," a most beautiful picture showing St. George carrying the princess in his arms, by Mr. Solomon J. Solomon; "The Joy of Life" (Horses galloping about in a large pasture field), by Miss Lucy Kemp-Welch; "The Mountains of Moab" (very similar to the Syrian study in the New Gallery), by Mr. Sargent; Haru-no-Juki (snow in Spring), by Mr. Alfred East; "Book Lovers" (two old men reading by lamplight), by Miss M. G. Kinton; and "Emblemata" by Lady Alma Tadema.

There are but few real landscapes; portraits this year seem to be pre-eminent, and many artists adopt the plan of combining the subject and landscape in one, in the same manner that the much lamented Mr. Furze turned most of his portraits into subject pictures, an idea which has much to commend it. Of Mr. B. W. Leader's four contributions I liked "The Wooded Banks of the Thames at Shillingford" best; Mr. Alfred East's Japanese picture is altogether delightful, and I also liked his "A Midland Valley." "Moonrise Wenleydale," by Sir Ernest A. Waterloo found many admirers, and "Assisi, the hour of Ave Maria," is another delightful piece of work. Altogether although no one picture is strikingly good above all others there is much to admire, and although the water colours and miniatures are by no means the least interesting part of the exhibition I can only mention two. They are quite small water colour drawings by Mr. G. Lawrence Bulleid; one is called "The Captive" and the other "A basket of offerings." Both are of the finest work imaginable and they are equally exquisite.

J. K.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

11th May.

THE KING'S RETURN.

King Edward got home from his Mediterranean holiday on Monday, just a day before the Prince and Princess of Wales were due in London on their return from India. His Majesty's arrival was purposely made unceremonious, in order that it should not rival the welcome arranged for the following day. His continental

trip was, it is understood, purely of a holiday character, having no political significance. In one sense perhaps that is to be regretted, for it was widely rumoured beforehand that a meeting of reconciliation was to take place between the King and the Kaiser. That hope, which was cherished by all but the rabid Germanophobes, has been disappointed; but in every other respect the King's holiday has been a brilliant success. His presence at the Olympic Games evoked an enthusiasm among the Greeks which was flattering to this country, and which cannot but strengthen the good feeling which has always existed between the two peoples. Even for the estrangement which evidently still exists between the King and his Imperial nephew there is some consolation in the care which our sovereign takes that what is purely a personal difference shall not divide the two countries. Next week, for instance, his Majesty will give a cordial reception to the party of Oberburgermeisters who are coming over to study British Municipal institutions. Meanwhile the Queen is still touring in Italy, and apparently enjoying herself thoroughly and charming everybody.

THE RETURN OF THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS.

A great reception was given to the Prince and Princess of Wales, both at Portsmouth and in London. Almost all the members of the Royal family who are now in England were at the station to welcome them, and the popular celebration of their home-coming was exceedingly cordial. The great commemoration which will wind up the Indian tour does not take place, however, till next Thursday, when their Royal Highnesses go in State to the Guildhall to be presented with an address and to take lunch with the Lord Mayor. From newspaper correspondents who accompanied the Prince and Princess on their tour I have gathered somewhat conflicting accounts. According to one well-known journalist the Prince's interest in all he saw was quite remarkable; according to another His Royal Highness while keenly enjoying the tiger-hunting and other sports to which he was introduced did not invariably succeed in concealing the fact that he was occasionally a little bored by the endless succession of ceremonial functions. If so it would be unkind to blame him, for it is not difficult to imagine how trying an ordeal these ceremonies must become to the principal figures in them. As to the Princess all are agreed that she played her part admirably. Without any desire to make invidious comparisons it is impossible not to recall in connection with this tour the famous journey made by the present King to India some thirty years ago. Then Royal visits to India were much more uncommon than they are to-day; and it cannot be denied that the details of that earlier visit were followed in England with much closer interest than those of the present Prince's tour. Still that the journey just completed has accomplished a great work in cementing the loyalty to Britain of the native races in India is beyond all question.

THE EDUCATION BILL.

Last night the Education Bill passed its second reading by the substantial majority of 206, in spite of the Nationalists voting solidly against it, a slight set-off against this being the abstention

of a considerable number of Ulster Unionists, who naturally sympathise with a measure which proves distasteful to the Roman Catholics. Outside Ireland there was practically no cross-voting. The vastness of the majority does not, however by any means indicate that the bitter hostility of the opponents of the measure has been in any degree abated. The most interesting speech in an extremely interesting debate was undoubtedly that delivered by Mr. Joseph Chamberlain who, although he opposed the measure, received far louder and more frequent cheers from the Ministerialists than from his own side of the House. The first speech which Mr. Chamberlain delivered in the House of Commons, just thirty years ago, was on this very question of religious education; and it was a speech which made a marked impression in the House. He had evidently carefully restudied that speech before taking part in this week's debate; and he succeeded in a larger measure than usual in the task which he so frequently sets himself of proving that his views to-day do not differ in principle from the views which he held when he was held in detestation by the Tories as the most Radical of all the Radicals.

SECULARISING THE SCHOOLS.

Mr. Chamberlain is still in favour of secularising the schools. That is, indeed, admitted by nearly all Liberals to be the most logical course. But he would give all the sects facilities for teaching their own dogmas in the schools at stated times. Mr. Chamberlain also strongly holds that teachers in the State schools should no more be submitted to religious tests than any other servants of the State. But he would permit them at the proper time to give sectarian religious instruction to those whose parents wish them to have it, if they volunteer to do so. That is a system which many would like to see adopted; but unfortunately it does not satisfy the sects. There are, it is true, a certain number who would rather have no religious education at all in the schools than "Cowper-Temple" religion; but these are a small minority. The great body of Churchmen, however much they object to Mr. Birrell's Education Bill as it stands, would infinitely prefer this to the secularising of the schools; and they recognise that the right given to the sects to enter the schools at certain times would not render the schools other than secular. Mr. Chamberlain's speech therefore was by no means pleasing to the Unionist Party; and it was noteworthy that Mr. Balfour, who spoke later in the debate, practically ignored Mr. Chamberlain's speech.

SOME PROBABLE CONCESSIONS.

It seems fully clear from the Ministerial speeches that some concessions will be made by the Government when the Bill is in Committee, but that they will be made mainly to the Roman Catholics. Even Mr. Lloyd-George, who made a strong fighting speech, in which he adopted Gamble's famous dictum that "clericalism is the enemy," admitted that "Cowper-Temple religion" was Protestant, though he denied that it was Nonconformist. He argued that it ought to and, so far as the parents went, actually did, satisfy Churchmen or the great bulk of Churchmen as well as Dissenters; but he admitted that it did not and would not satisfy Roman Catholics. Therefore

there is every probability that Clause IV, which it is admitted was introduced mainly in the interests of the Roman Catholics, will be strengthened, and that so the Irish Nationalist allies of the Government will be appeased. This belief is encouraged by the fact that the Marquess of Ripon remains in the Cabinet, for if there were no foundation for it, it is hardly conceivable that so ardent a Roman Catholic would remain and thus incur the bitter ill-will of his co-religionists.

THE AUSTRIAN EXHIBITION.

The great exhibition buildings at Earl's Court were opened for the season on Saturday. It is an Austrian show this year, and from the point of view of an industrial exhibition, it is the best that has been organised for many years. Of course the Earl's Court Exhibition is mainly a place of entertainment, and for one person who goes there to study the arts and industries of Austria a hundred will go to listen to the bands, to disport themselves in the water chute and the "flying machine", to stroll about the Tyrolean village, and to find amusement in the side-shows. But even the mere pleasure-seekers will derive some instruction from the more serious parts of the show. There is a particularly good display of the handicrafts of Lower Austria, where the principle of encouraging individual effort and initiative in the workman—of making the craftsman an artist—seems to have been carried to a higher degree than it has been in similar branches of English industry. As for the Tyrolean village, which occupies the whole of the Empress Theatre, it is pronounced to be the best imitation village ever constructed—better even than the famous "Venice in London" which made such a sensation at Olympia a few years ago, and was revived a few seasons later. It is full of real Tyroleans, whose singing and dancing are delightful; and it will prove an immense attraction. Given a fine summer and autumn, which are almost essential to success, this ought to prove one of the most successful of the whole series of Earl's Court Exhibitions, which next year will have a formidable rival in Mr. Imre Kiralfy's creation at Shepherd's Bush.

THE TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP.

In the domain of sport a very interesting event of the week has been the contest for the Tennis Championship of the World between Mr. Eustace Miles, who has now held it for several years, and young Mr. Jay Gould, the millionaire Champion of America. Mr. Eustace Miles had a fairly easy victory, losing the first set, but winning the next three in succession; but in an account of the match which he has himself written Mr. Miles predicts that his young opponent, of whose play he speaks enthusiastically, will improve rapidly year by year till he secures the world's championship. For Mr. Miles a good deal depended on the match, for he is shortly opening in the neighbourhood of Trafalgar Square a restaurant in which Londoners will be able to test the merits of the peculiar system of diet which he advocates and practises—the system which, according to one of his books, enables one to thrive on a food-expenditure of threepence a day. It is, of course, a strictly vegetarian diet, and Mr. Miles is very far from being the only great athlete who has proved in his own person the physical advantages of vegetarianism. That, however, will

not prove the principal attraction of his restaurant. There are hundreds of struggling Londoners who without caring anything about the principle of the thing, will go there if they can get substantial and fairly appetising meals for anything like threepence.

18th May

THE PRINCE ON HIS INDIAN TOUR.

Those who had been present at the great civic welcome which London gave to the Prince and Princess of Wales after their Colonial tour anticipated an able and interesting speech from his Royal Highness at the Guildhall yesterday; and they were not disappointed. To the address which congratulated the Prince and Princess on having strengthened the ties which bind the races of India in loyal attachment to the Throne, he delivered merely a formal expression of thanks; but at the subsequent luncheon he made a really admirable little survey of his Indian tour, full of picturesque touches; and doubtless remembering the lasting impression made on the earlier occasion by his advice to Englishmen to "wake up," he ended this address also with an exhortation. "I cannot help thinking," he said, after bearing testimony to the faith of the native races in the absolute justice and integrity of our rule, "from all I have heard and seen, that the task of governing India will be made the easier for us if we, on our part, infuse into it a wider element of sympathy. I will venture to predict that to such sympathy there will be an abundant and generous response." Mr. Morley, who, as Secretary for India, subsequently replied to the toast of the Indian Empire, proposed by Mr. Balfour in the double capacity of ex-Premier and Member for the City of London, took this exhortation of the Prince's as the text for the greater part of his speech, of course warmly applauding the sentiment but at the same time dwelling on the supreme difficulty of getting into real sympathy with men of such different races and faiths as the people of India. However, the Prince's advice, if difficult to follow, is certainly excellent, and from the point of view of the effect that the speech will have in India it was quite the tactful thing to say, though doubtless some will inconveniently point the moral that the most practical way of showing sympathy is by entrusting the native races with some measure of self-government.

THE NAVAL AND MILITARY TOURNAMENT.

Last year's Royal Naval and Military Tournament at Islington having proved a financial failure, the wise step has been taken this year of removing the show to Olympia. It is a handsomer and more suitable hall; the seating has been admirably arranged; and the building is much more get-at-able from most parts of London, and especially from the moneyed parts than the hall at Islington. No doubt the falling-off in the popularity of the tournament has been in some measure due to a reaction following the military enthusiasm evoked by the Boer war; and it remains to be seen whether that reaction has altogether passed away. A splendid show has, however, been arranged this year; and there is good reason to hope that the service charities to which the profits are devoted will receive a substantial addition to their funds this year. The military exercises and com-

petitions are bound to be much the same each year; but the great spectacle this year, which takes the shape of a Tudor tournament, is certainly the most gorgeous that has yet been seen at these exhibitions; and the show has been lightened by a little low-comedy in the form of a visit of Father Neptune to a man-of-war when crossing the line, accompanied by all the traditional fooling in which sailors indulge on these occasions. The tournament has been carried out with careful archaeological exactitude; but the performers do not yet seem quite at home in the tilting, which, moreover, has to be modified in deference to modern humanitarian ideas since the jousts of old had to take greater risks to life and limb than even players at Rugby football have to encounter to-day.

THE LORDS AND THE ALIENS BILL.

The Porte having conceded all the British demands in the matter of the Sinai peninsula, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman's Government have been relieved of one of their sources of trouble gaining at the same time the unstinted approval of the Unionists for the firmness of their attitude in the matter, but Mr. Chamberlain addressing a political gathering the other day, declared that he sought in vain for any other simple action of the Government which met with his approval. The agitation against the Education Bill is waxing stronger than ever; the Plural Voting Bill, of which Mr. Lewis Harcourt has charge, is encountering fierce opposition; and there is much talk of the probability of both these measures being thrown out, or at least considerably amended, by the House of Lords. Meanwhile the Upper House has vaunted its independence by throwing out a little Bill which passed all its stages without a single challenge in the House of Commons. It is true that it is not a Government measure, but its rejection will, nevertheless, considerably embarrass the Government. It is a little Bill brought in by the Labour members to amend the Aliens Act of last session in order to forbid the importation of foreign workmen to take the place of men on strike. With a lack of courage which they have shown on several occasions the Government refused as a Government either to support or to oppose the measure leaving the Commons free to do as they liked with it. The result, as I have said, was that the Bill went through all its stages unopposed. In the Lords the Government adopted the same attitude of detachment, its spokesmen simply warning their Lordships of the seriousness of rejecting a measure passed unanimously by the Commons. The Lords, however, ignored the warning and throw out the Bill by ninety-six votes to twenty-four, not so much because they objected to the principle of the Bill as by way of protest against the attitude of the Government. The Labour members are furious, and are urging Ministers to reintroduce the Bill as a Government measure. It remains to be seen how pliable the Government will prove.

THE CASE OF MADAME D'ANGELY.

Some dissatisfaction has been caused by the attitude of the Government in another matter, though until the facts are more fully known it is impossible to say how far it is justified. A week or two ago a certain Madame d'Angely was arrested in Regent Street while waiting for her husband and charged with soliciting, the police giving evidence that she had been seen

among the women who haunt that neighbourhood for three months. She proved that she had not been in England that time, having quite recently arrived with her husband from Paris; and the police had to admit that subsequent enquiries showed that the lady and her husband bore high characters for respectability. The Government have taken the apparently extreme step of appointing a Royal Commission to enquire into the manner in which the police discharge their duties in such cases. On the face of it it is rather like employing a steam-hammer to crack a nut; but this is by no means the only scandal of the sort that has arisen, and as it is widely reported that the particular division of police which patrols this district is largely in the habit of extorting notes from the well-to-do women who frequent it; and as, moreover, the condition of Piccadilly and Regent Street at night is still a scandal to London, the action of the Government so far is generally approved. But the extraordinary thing is that the police condemned in the Angely case have not been suspended, and that no apology has been tendered to the lady, while Mr. Gladstone, as Home Secretary, defends this inaction and declines to take any step until the question has been considered by the Royal Commission. His refusal clearly suggests that there was more justification for the action of the police than at present appears; and if that should prove not to be the case he will find it difficult to justify himself.

MR. JUSTICE GRANTHAM AND THE ELECTION PETITIONS.

Another lively debate in the House of Commons is now threatened. Mr. Swift McNeill having given notice of his intention to raise the question of the Yarmouth election petition and "the complaints that have been made of the partisan and political conduct of Mr. Justice Grantham during that trial." As it is obviously undesirable that such a notice should remain long on the paper of business the Government will be urged to give an early day to its consideration; and some at least of them will not be sorry that the question has been raised. It may be remembered that there was a strong disagreement between the two judges in regard to that petition, Mr. Justice Lawrence holding that there was ample cause to unseat the Conservative member, and Mr. Justice Grantham taking the opposite view. For some strange reason election petitions are tried by only two judges, and in case of disagreement the member retains his seat; accordingly Mr. Fell, who was returned by a majority of only 236, retains his seat in spite of the fact that there was admittedly bribery on the part of some of his supporters. The dissatisfaction with Sir William Grantham is accentuated by the fact that in regard to the Maidstone petition, which has since been tried by the same judges, there was again a conflict of opinion, though not a vital one. Both judges agreed that Lord Castlereagh—who certainly did all in his power to prevent corruption—was entitled to retain the seat; but Mr. Justice Lawrence found it necessary to dissent strongly from the reasons which Mr. Justice Grantham had given for his judgment and from his finding on some of the facts. It will be difficult to prove that Sir William was really influenced in his decision by political motives, and the probability is that, if he was, it was quite unconsciously. There is very little doubt, however, that if Mr.

Lawrence's colleague had been any other judge Mr. Fell would have been unseated. Political considerations apart, no-one would accuse Sir William Grantham of being one of the ablest and most level-headed of our judges; and his selection as one of the election-petition judges was generally regarded as unfortunate.

PARIS.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

12th May.

THE GENERAL ELECTION.

So far as it has gone at present, the general election has proved favourable to the Government. The final result, however, will not be known for another ten days. The law provides that only those candidates who obtain more than half the total votes polled at the first ballot, which is held simultaneously in France and her colonies, shall be considered elected. The second ballot takes place a fortnight after the first, and then only does the candidate who heads the poll secure election. In 154 constituencies the first ballot gave no result, but these form only just over one-fourth of the total number. Last Sunday's voting, therefore, may be said to have supplied three-fourths of the new Chamber. By far the greatest gainers were the Radicals. The Socialists and Monarchists made a little ground, and the sufferers were the Centre (who call themselves Progressists, but are better described in English as Moderates) and the Nationalists. In spite of the funds at its disposal, the Action Libérale, an electoral organisation formed in the interest of the Clerical party, did very poorly. In general terms, the returns must be considered as an endorsement of the anticlerical policy which bore fruit in the separation of Church and State; and it only remains to be seen whether the second ballot on the 20th of May will confirm this verdict. It seems as if the Action Libérale had laid too much stress on the Church question. However greatly one may regret the growth of materialism and indifference to religion in France, there is no gainsaying the existence of these tendencies. Neither can it be denied that anti-patriotic doctrines have made great strides, in conjunction with revolutionary ideas. The younger working men of France are steadily coming to the belief that they do not obtain a fair return for their labour; that capital is entitled to little consideration; that society, as at present established is all for the benefit of the rich and the middle classes, or bourgeois; that reform by legal means is a mockery; that the only remedy is a revolution, which shall establish something in the nature of State Socialism, in which all the great estates, mines, and factories shall belong to the State and be controlled in the interests of those who supply the labour without which they would cease to be of any value. M. Jules Guesde, the Socialist leader who has been elected for one of the great manufacturing towns in the north, told his hearers, in one of his speeches, that when the social system was reorganised according to his ideas, a workman would be able to support himself and his family by doing only eighty minutes' work a day. The distribution among the workers of the

share of profits now accruing to capital would make up the difference, according to M. Guesde. Chimeras of this kind are not laughed at as they would be in communities endowed with a more matter-of-fact temperament. The young French voter-electors regards them as possibilities of the near future, and votes accordingly. At present, these ideas are only germinating; the harvest, when it comes, will give much food for reflection amongst those who have anything to lose. It is not coming fast, as the comparatively small number of seats gained by the collectivists shows, but is nevertheless looming in the distance.

A MEMORABLE EMBASSY.

Students of history will find much that is interesting in the late Vicomte de Gontaut-Biron's memoirs, just published under the title of "Mon Ambassade en Allemagne." The Vicomte was the first Ambassador who represented France at the court of the victorious German sovereign after the war of 1870-71. His mission lasted from the beginning of 1872 to 1877, but only the first two years of this period are covered by the book, the author's death, in 1890, occurring before he had completed the full record of his services in Germany. He had never occupied a diplomatic post before M. Thiers selected him for the very delicate and difficult duty of defending French interests against Bismarck. M. Thiers evidently felt that professional experience and skill were less likely to meet the case than natural dignity and tact, qualities which M. de Gontaut-Biron possessed to a supreme degree. Bismarck was very unwilling to relax his hold on the French territory occupied by German troops pending the payment of the war indemnity, and it is instructive to follow the manner in which he evaded the French Ambassador's patient endeavours to induce him to accept the balance of the money. Sometimes the Chancellor was ill; and sometimes he was so busy that it was quite impossible for his subordinates, so they said, to broach the subject. Meanwhile the German Press, for which Bismarck disclaimed all responsibility, was telling its readers that Franco's one object was to build up a great army as soon as possible and have her revenge. On this point M. Thiers remarked, in one of his dispatches to the author: "If we wanted war, we should hardly be so foolish (seeing that we have two years before us) as to hand over our money now. If this is not realised, we must abandon the attempt to make ourselves intelligible." The attempt eventually succeeded, and the last instalment of the indemnity was paid a year before the stipulated time. M. de Gontaut-Biron's dislike of Bismarck is evident, and it is all the more to his credit that he avoided the *querelle d'Allemagne* in which the Chancellor tried to involve him. The book would have been better for a larger infusion of the personal element. The Ambassador seems to have been too weighed down by a sense of his responsibilities to pay much attention to the lighter side of the characters brought under his notice; but his two years' memoirs are full of material for the historian.

"LA PITIE" AT THE THEATRE ANTOINE.

The theatrical season dies hard. This week we have had a new play (on a small scale) at the Théâtre Antoine, a

new opera (also of limited dimensions) at the Opéra Comique, and a new programme at the Grand Guignol. The first of these productions, "Le Pitie," by M. Maurice Leblanc, is one of the very clever plays warranted to depress the spirits of the ordinary man who goes to the theatre to be entertained. It is all about a dramatist afflicted with an abnormally jealous wife, who forbids him to write any more plays for fear he should flirt with the actresses, drives all his friends away by a series of judiciously administered pinpricks, and, in brief, shows her love for her husband by making him supremely unhappy. He bears it all meekly, and when she, astonished at his moderation, asks for an explanation, he tells her that he has long since ceased to love her but pities her sincerely. This exasperates her all the more, and she continues her career of mischief-making with such zest and success that his fortitude deserts him, he concludes that it is time for him to think of his own happiness, and he leaves her for ever. Here the play ends. The villain, in petticoats, is duly punished, and the hero, after renouncing all the sense of duty which entitled him to respect in the first and second acts, returns to peaceful play writing in the third. The problem of dealing with an uncomfortable companion is thus solved with graceful simplicity; though, in real life, one would imagine that the separation without mutual consent might lead to a great deal more trouble rather than dispose of it altogether.

"LE ROI AVEUGLE."

The addition to the Opéra Comique's repertoire is "Le Roi Aveugle," described as a Scandinavian legend, in two acts. Hilda, the daughter of a blind old king, incautiously wandering on the seashore with her parent, falls into the clutches of a Viking, and is carried off. The sea-rover kindly brings her back next morning, and her distressed father implores her to return to him; but she makes it quite clear that she prefers the Viking. The king indignantly declares that his daughter has been bewitched. The Viking succinctly replies that the magician's name is Love: whereupon he sails away again with his bride and leaves the unfortunate monarch to meditate upon the superior advantages of youth and strength. The libretto is from the pen of that versatile genius M. Hugues Le Roux, explorer, journalist, and politician, who has just fought an unsuccessful electoral battle with a real man of the sea, Admiral Bienaimé. The words of most of the choruses for invisible singers, who represent the voices of the sea, are delightful in their simplicity. They consist of "ah's" repeated ad infinitum and varied by "amour" at the close, after the Viking's simple explanation. The music, by M. Favier, a young French composer of the Gabriel Fauré school, with a suggestion of Wagner, is attractive, though M. Favier often fails to resist the temptation of drowning the singers' voices in cataracts of orchestration.

THE GRAND GUIGNOL.

The bill of fare at the Grand Guignol does not include quite such strong meat as usual. There is nothing that really need make one's flesh creep. "Après l'Opéra" is merely exciting. A husband, returning home unexpectedly at night, finds a young friend, on whom he has conferred many benefits, out at the front door. The friend has

just got out of a window on the ground floor and has been stopped by two policemen. Indoors the wife is discovered with her throat cut. The crime was really committed by a burglar, but the husband, realising the meaning of the other man's presence, revenges himself and protects his wife's reputation by accusing his friend of the murder and declaring that the motive was robbery. The younger man, with all the appearances against him, draws a revolver and shoots himself, just in time to escape arrest. The author does not stop to explain how the actual criminal escaped. "How I became the editor of an agricultural paper" is a screaming extravaganza founded on Mark Twain's well-known story of the self-confident young man who, when left in charge by his friend the editor, gave the subscribers a variety of startling information, such as "Turnips should not be pulled; it injures them; it is better to send a boy up to shake the tree." "Le Petit Babouin" is a very amusing satire on masculine credulity and official red-tape.

Meetings.

THE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

At the meeting of the Council held in the Board Room on Wednesday, the 13th June, 1906, there are present: Messrs. C. Holliday (*Chairman*), H. De Gray, F. Ellis, F. C. Hoffer, H. Keswick, John Liddell, E. S. Little, O. Meuser, W. H. Poate, and the Secretary.

The usual formal business is transacted.

Road Extensions and Widenings.

Weihaiwei Road.—The following correspondence, in reference to the section of this road not yet carried out, is ordered for publication:—

Shanghai, 2nd April, 1906.

DEAR SIR,—As large Ratepayers and owners of property in the Western District of Shanghai, we the undersigned, respectfully request that the extension of the Weihaiwei Road west of the Seymour Road be abandoned and for the following reasons:—

(1) That the road is not scheduled to connect with the Siccawei Road but terminates at No. 3 road extension and that in consequence the Seymour Road is equally good for the purpose of connecting the Weihaiwei Road with the Bubbling Well Road.

(2) That on the line of the Seymour Road the distance between the Bubbling Well and Great Western Roads is less than 1,400 feet and the distance between these roads at No. 3 road extension less than 1,000 feet, and this being a foreign residential district the extension of the Weihaiwei Road together with the cross roads will cut the land between the Seymour Road and No. 3 road extension into much too small blocks.

(3) That access to the land lying between the Seymour Road and No. 3 road extension is, in the very great majority of cases, obtained either from the Bubbling Well or Great Western Roads which are ample for the purpose, but which access will be still further increased when road extension No. 3, 5, and 6, are carried through.

(4) That so far as Cad. Lots No. 2413/2417 are concerned, ample access to them is obtained from the private road leading from the Seymour Road; that in the case of Cad. Lot No. 2413 a large piece of it has already been surrendered for the Seymour Road and to take from it another strip fifty feet in width will render the lot quite useless for building purposes; and that in the case of Cad. Lots No. 2416/2417 which form one property, the proposed Weihaiwei Road extension would sever it and cause irreparable damage and loss to the owner.

(5) That though no doubt a large portion of the land lying west of road extension No. 6 is subject to free surrender, Cad. Lots No. 2413, 2417, 2420, and 2430 are not so subject, and the land required from these must in consequence be paid for at high rates to compensate owners for loss and disturbance.

We trust the foregoing reasons will be considered by the Council sufficient for it to decide upon the abandonment of the above road, but we also wish to add that we own over 220 mows of land lying in the block bounded by the Bubbling Well, Great Western, and Seymour Roads and No. 3 road extension which is, we venture to think, a sufficiently large holding to justify us in making this application.

We are, Dear Sir,

Yours faithfully,

A. W. MAITLAND,
C. S. BARFF,
S. S. BENJAMIN,
W. E. ELIAS,
B. A. CLARK,
S. G. MIDDLETON,
S. A. HARDON,
H. LESTER.

W. E. LEVISON, Esq.,

Secretary,

Municipal Council.

Council Room,

Shanghai, 3rd May, 1906.

GENTLEMEN,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 2nd ultimo applying for the abandonment of the scheduled extension of the Weihaiwei Road. This proposal has had the most careful attention at the hands of the Council and it may be well to state at the outset that three petitions have been received in the contrary sense.

Taking into consideration the general character of the locality it has appeared best in the interests of all concerned to adopt the same course as was arranged in 1903 with respect to the Mohawk Road Extension, viz., while leaving the road on the official plan, to give an assurance that its construction shall be deferred until the public need therefor becomes self-evident. This assurance I am now directed on the Council's behalf to convey to you.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

W. E. LEVISON,
Secretary.

A. W. MAITLAND, Esq.,
and others.

Shanghai, 1st June, 1906.

DEAR SIR,—We are in receipt of your letter of the 3rd ultimo, in which you state that our request of the 2nd April for the abandonment of the Weihaiwei Road extension west of the Seymour Road has had the most careful attention of the Council and that in the interests of all concerned it has appeared best to adopt the same course as was arranged

with respect to the Mohawk Road extension in 1903, viz., to leave the road on the official plan and to defer its construction until the public need therefor becomes self-evident.

This we think you will agree with us is a most unsatisfactory conclusion to arrive at; as it must be evident that whilst such a great amount of uncertainty exists it is quite impossible for owners of property through which the proposed extension is scheduled to take any steps to develop their property or to incur any expense in building on or laying out and completing same quite apart from the risk they would run of the Council refusing to compensate them for any improvements which might have been made on the scheduled road line when it was decided to proceed with proposed extension. We would therefore ask the Council to reconsider its decision.

We take this opportunity of informing you that we are in a position to state that no objection will be taken to the abandonment of the proposed road from the Seymour Road to No. 5 Road provided the road is made from No. 5 to No. 3. We know that certain interested parties occupying land between these points have addressed themselves to the Council protesting against any abandonment of the road but we have the assurance from these persons that they will be quite satisfied if the road is completed from No. 5 to No. 3 road extension.

Under these circumstances we see no reason why our letter to the Council of the 2nd April last should not have the most favourable consideration.

We shall therefore be obliged by your placing this letter before the Council and with the request that the road as scheduled from the Seymour Road to No. 5 be at once abandoned.

We are Dear Sir,

Yours faithfully,

A. W. MAITLAND,
B. A. CLARKE,
HENRY LESTER,
S. S. BENJAMIN,
S. G. MIDDLETON,
S. A. HARDOON,
C. S. BARFF.

W. E. LEVESON, Esq.,

Secretary,
Municipal Council.

Council Room,

Shanghai, 14th June, 1906.

GENTLEMEN,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 2nd instant, renewing your request for the abandonment of a section of the Weihaiwei Road.

In reply thereto, I am directed to give you the Council's assurance that, in regard to the portion of the road between the Seymour Road and Extension No. 5, the Council is prepared to issue such building or other permits as may be required for the development of these properties, and will hinder in no way any scheme for laying out which may be proposed. Hereafter, should this section of the road be required in the public interest, due compensation will be paid, as required under Land Regulation VI, for any buildings then standing on the road line. So far as the further section between Extensions Nos. 5 and 3 is concerned, it appears probable that its

construction will be carried out at an early date.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
W. E. LEVESON,
Secretary.

A. W. MAITLAND, Esq.,
and others.

Shanghai, 20th June, 1906.

DEAR SIR,—I am in receipt of your letter of the 14th instant on the subject of the Weihaiwei Road extension between the Seymour Road and No. 5 Road extension from which I note the Council's assurance that in regard to the above section of the road the Council is prepared to issue such building or other permits that may be required for the development of the several properties and will in no way hinder any scheme which may be proposed for laying out same, and further that should this section of the road be hereafter required in the public interest, due compensation will be paid for any such buildings and improvements then standing on the line of road, and on behalf of the signatories to the letter of the 2nd instant, I beg to thank the Council for your under-reply and to express a hope that the public interests will at no future time call for the construction of this section of the Weihaiwei Road.

I am, Dear Sir,
Yours faithfully,

A. W. MAITLAND.
W. E. LEVESON, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.

Garden Bridge.

Oregon Pine.—Upon the recommendation of the Engineer it is decided to accept the tender of the China Import and Export Lumber Co., Ltd. for timber for constructing coffer-dams for the bridge.

Cadastral Lot 1000 N.—Arrangements have been concluded for the public acquisition of this small lot from the Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ltd., for use for the foundations of the bridge and in widening the approach from the North Soochow Road, at a price to be assessed by the Land Commission.

Council Room,

Shanghai, 28th May, 1906.

SIR,—With reference to the correspondence which has passed from time to time between the Council and the Land Investment Company on the subject of the acquisition for public purposes of Cadastral Lot 1000 N., and to a recent conversation between yourself and the Municipal Engineer, I am directed to inform you that the Council is of opinion that the forthcoming re-erection of the Garden Bridge, and the probable convergence of tramlines on its north side, renders the widening of the North Soochow Road and the construction of a wide approach sweep to the bridge a matter of the first importance.

I am therefore directed to enquire whether the Company will agree to the transfer of this small lot of land to the Council upon such terms as may be fixed by a friendly arbitration and assessment before the Land Commission.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
W. E. LEVESON,
Secretary.

P. PEEBLES, Esq.,
Agent for Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ltd.

Shanghai, 31st May, 1906.

DEAR SIR,—We are in receipt of your letter of the 28th inst. re the surrender of the above lot, and in reply have to inform you that we have submitted your proposal to our Directors who have instructed us to make a counter proposal.

In June 1903 this land was offered to the Council at Tls. 40,000 per mow and with certain reservations as to the purpose to which the land shall be put, we are willing to accept the same price now.

Certain lands with creek frontages higher up the creek were, we believe, recently sold at Tls. 30,000 per mow and for Cadastral Lot 1001 we hear a sum approaching Tls. 70,000 per mow is asked, from this it would appear that our price of Tls. 40,000 per mow is a reasonable estimate of the market value of the lot in question.

We are, Dear Sir,

Yours faithfully,
PHILIP PEEBLES,
Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ltd.
The SECRETARY,
Municipal Council.

Council Room,

Shanghai, 8th June, 1906.

SIR,—In reply to your letter of the 31st ultimo, renewing your offer to sell Cadastral Lot 1000 N. to the Council at the rate of Tls. 40,000 per mow, I am directed to state that it was because the Council considered this price unduly high that the reference to the Land Commission was proposed.

The shape, position, and measure of practical utility of this small property is, in the Council's opinion, unique, and its comparison with others in the same locality appears therefore not exactly an adequate basis whereon to assess its value.

Under these circumstances I am directed to ask that the Company will assent to the Council's proposal to have the price fixed by the Commissioners.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
W. E. LEVESON,
Secretary.

P. PEEBLES, Esq.,
Agent for Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ltd.

Shanghai, 14th June, 1906.

DEAR SIR,—We are in receipt of your letter of the 8th inst. and in reply thereto we have to say that this Company is willing to dispose of Cadastral Lot 1000 Northern to the Council at a price to be arrived at by the Land Commissioners.

We are, Dear Sir,
Yours faithfully,
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents,

Shanghai Land Investment Comp. ny.
The SECRETARY,
Municipal Council.

Special Rate beyond Settlement Boundary.

A letter from the Senior Consul desires certain information in regard to the numbering of houses and the levy of the special water rate in the neighbourhood of the North Szechuen Road. Replies to his enquiries will be furnished so far as the information at the Council's disposal permits, but it is decided to point out that, as to the conditions under which water mains have been laid elsewhere than in Muui-

cipal roads, the Council has no complete official knowledge.

A letter from H. M. Consul-General is read, forwarding a copy of a telegram from the *Chargé d'Affaires* in Peking, from which it is apparent that the latter apprehends a serious disturbance as the result of the Council's action in this matter. No sign of such disturbance is reported by the Police, beyond the unusual appearance of certain magistrates and runners in the neighbourhood, and it is decided to reply in this sense, adding that the levy of the 5 per cent rate is not and cannot be a compulsory one, that no threats have been used in its collection, and that failure to pay on the part of the Chinese in the district will result merely in the discontinuance of their water supply.

Mixed Court.

Disturbance in a Native School.—A letter from the Senior Consul forwards translations of despatches from the Taotai on this subject, and seeks information thereon in the name of the Consular Body. It is pointed out that the case having been before the Mixed Court on several occasions, the facts should properly be obtained by the Senior Consul from the German Consular Assessor, who had charge of the case. In the meanwhile, noting that the Police were exonerated from blame in the matter, and that the charge of obstructing the Police and assault were dismissed without any stated reason, it is decided to apply to the Consul-General for Germany for a new trial, under provision of Article 6 of the rules of 1869.

Hongkew Recreation Ground.

Park.—The offer of the Recreation Fund Trustees contained in the following letter having been accepted the arrangements for the pavilion are referred for consideration by the Parks Committee:—

Shanghai, 21st May, 1906.

DEAR SIR,—I am directed by the Trustees of the Recreation Fund to offer to the Council, a sum of Tls. 4,500 towards providing a small pavilion in the new Hongkew park.

The Trustees in making this offer, are influenced by the fact that the Fund in past years has been chiefly directed in furthering the means of recreation in the Western District, and they now consider that a special grant might be made in the interests of the large community in the Northern District; the Trustees have already expended Tls. 2,500 in assisting to raise the land in the new park, and also Tls. 3,000 towards the cost of the new public Swimming Bath: should this additional grant of Tls. 4,500 be accepted the total sum expended by the Fund in that district will be Tls. 10,000.

The Trustees suggest that an ornamental pavilion, similar in character to the Golf Club house be built amongst the trees on the site of the small village, which formerly existed on the Western side of the park; it would command a fine view of the whole ground, and might be tastefully laid out in front with a shady lawn for spectators, and flower beds; it would face nearly south-east, and be approached from the new road near the railway; as this particular spot is not yet turfed, arrangements could be made this winter for planting up the site, and laying it out, the whole being ready for use next spring, when probably the park will be opened for recreation.

The pavilion would provide two ample changing rooms with lockers (in which ladies and gentlemen could keep their cricket, tennis, football, and golfing gear), lavatories, and refreshment bar. A small annual charge would have to be made for using the pavilion, and lockers, in order to meet the working expenses.

I am, Dear Sir,

Yours faithfully,

CRAWFORD D. KERR,

Secretary,

Recreation Fund Trustees.

The SECRETARY,

Municipal Council.

Council Room,

Shanghai, 28th May, 1906.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 21st instant, containing the offer by the Trustees of the sum of Tls. 4,500, as a grant for the erection of a pavilion in the Hongkew Recreation Ground. In accepting this offer, the Council desires to convey to the Trustees an expression of appreciation of this evidence of their continued interest in the scheme for providing recreation facilities for the residents in the Northern and Eastern Districts.

The selection of a site for the pavilion, its style, and subsequent control, will, with the Trustees' permission, be left in the hands of the Parks Committee who at present have charge of the ground.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. E. LEVISON,

Secretary.

CRAWFORD D. KERR, Esq.,

Secretary,

The Recreation Fund Trustees.

The meeting adjourns at 7.10 p.m.

The following documents are forwarded for publication with the foregoing minutes:—

Health Department.

Notification of Infectious Disease.

The following have been reported during the week ending Sunday, 17th June, 1906.	Deaths among Chinese population of 475,000.	Cases notified among Non-Chinese population of 12,000.
Small-pox.	0	0
Cholera.	0	0
Typhoid Fever.	—	0
Diphtheria.	0	0
Scarlet Fever.	0	0
Tuberculosis.	19	0
Total Deaths from all Causes.	92	1

ARTHUR STANLEY, Health Officer.

Police Report.

Return of apprehensions, etc., made during the week ending 8th June, 1906.

Offences	No. of apprehensions.
Assault	15
Attempted suicide	1
Breach of Garbage Regulations	23
Breach of Municipal Regulations	20
Burglary	2
Committing nuisance	279
Cutting and wounding	1
Fighting and creating disturbance	21
Gambling	12
Kidnapping	3
Larceny	45
Loitering	3
Obstruction	534
Plying for hire without license	2
Soliciting prostitution	1
Unlawful possession	2
Miscellaneous cases	14
Ricsha licenses suspended	93
Ricsha licenses confiscated	612
Wheelbarrow licenses suspended	142
Handcart licenses suspended	4
Beggars, hawkers, and ragpickers	660

Total number of persons coming under the notice of Police	2,489
Chinese dead bodies found in streets	4
Unmuzzled dogs captured	16
" " shot	12

K. J. McEVEN,

Acting Captain-Superintendent of Police.

Engineer's Report for May.

Municipal Buildings and Properties.

Swimming Bath.—The entire roof is now on and the construction of the concrete tank has been commenced.

Mentil Wards.—The brickwork is up to the first floor level and the floor joists are being placed in position.

Quarters for Outdoor Staff, Avenue Road.—The plastering is completed and the internal joinery work is being proceeded with.

Dining Hall, Chinese Public School.—The roof is now on and the ceiling has been commenced.

The following minor works are in progress:—

A covered way at the Rifle Range.

Building of a wall round the Tongshan Road Latrine.

Erection of a latrine in the Chinese Public Gardens.

Streets.

Negotiations have taken place with regard to the following:—

Road Widening.—Kiangse Road—B.C.—Lot 889, Szechuen Road—B.C. 3871, Nanking Road—B.C. Lot 284.

Road Extensions.—Connaught Road—B.C. 5194, Tongshan Road—B.C. Lot 3255, Lay Road—B.C. 4739, Road through Hongkew Recreation Ground—Unregistered land, Road No. 3 W. unregistered land.

Garden Bridge Approach.—B. C. Lot 1745.

Tramways.—Work is now being carried out in two sections.

(i) From the 4-mile stone Yangtszepoo Road to Yangtszepoo Creek.

(ii) From Yangtszepoo Creek to Jansen Road.

Rails have been laid and the track paved and metalled in Section 1 for a distance of 4,629 feet, and for a distance of 3,602 feet in Section 2.

The electric light lamp columns in the centre of Yangtszepoo Road have been removed and the lamps temporarily placed on the side poles.

Extensive repairs will be necessary to the Chefoo Road Bridge, including additional piles and stringers for strengthening the structure as the Tramway will be run across it. The repairs have been commenced.

Two new bearing piles have been put in and extra stringers, etc., will be fitted to the Yangtszepoo Road Bridge

for the purpose of stiffening it before the tram rails are laid across. Other portions of the bridge are also being repaired.

Waterworks 25-in. main.—The laying of the Waterworks Company's new 25-in. main has been completed between the Pumping Station, Yangtsepoo Road, and the junction of the North Shansu and North Soochow Roads.

Works Completed on Road Widening and Extensions.—Works have been completed on Ward, Tongshan East Kashing, Ningpo, Kaifeng, Haining, Range, Gordon, Great Western, Seymour, Edinburgh, and Connaught Roads, as shown by the following table:—

Heading.	Unit.	Districts.				Total.
		W.	C.	N.	E.	
<i>Drainage.</i>						
Tidal ditches made	ft. run				200	200
Creeks cleaned	"				800	800
3' 0" Culverts laid	"				100	110
3' 0" x 2' 0" Sewer laid ..	"				32	32
12" Sewers laid	"			267		267
9" Sewers laid	"	66				66
8" Drains laid	"	52		149		201
Street gullies laid	Nos.	1		6		7
Brick manholes constructed..	"	1		1		2
Brick retaining walls	"	4				4
<i>Roads.</i>						
Grading	ft. run	6000			320	6320
Brickling	"			283		283
Metalling	"			555		555
Kerb and Channel laid	"	12		643		655
Chippaved carriageways laid.	"		34			34
<i>Foot pavements.</i>						
Concrete paving laid	"			12	1488	1500
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>						
Foochow pole railing erected..	"			156		156
Streets nameplates fixed ...	Nos.	20				20

Works Completed on Existing Roads.—The following is a tabulated statement of the different works completed during the month:—

Heading.	Unit.	Districts.				Total.
		W.	C.	N.	E.	
<i>Drainage.</i>						
Tidal ditches cleaned	ft. run	1753			700	2453
Sewers cleaned	"	2440	70	193	420	3123
2' 3" x 1' 6" Sewer laid ...	"			181		181
6" drain laid	"	64		46		110
Street gullies laid	Nos.	4		15	1	20
Street gullies renewed	"	5				5
Brick manholes constructed..	"			3		3
<i>Roads.</i>						
Metalling	ft. run	2740	1890	1042	1890	7562
Kerb and Channel laid	"		222			222
Kerb and Channel relaid	"		628	24		652
Chippaved margins laid	"	20				20
Chippaved Carriageways repaired	"	1075	467	693	150	2385
Macadam roads repaired	"	2963	1360	1329	4003	9655
Chippaved margins repaired	"				2960	2960
<i>Foot pavements.</i>						
Concrete paving laid	"		97			97
Concrete paving relaid	"		355			355
Tar paving repaired	"	50				50
Chippaved footways relaid	"		670		100	770
Asphalt pavements relaid	"		33			33
Macadam footways laid	"	1583				1583
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>						
Foochow pole railing erected	"	27				27
Public Gas lamps erected	Nos.	82	240	10		332
Street nameplates fixed	"		82	79		161
Gas, Water, and other trenches opened	"	791	622	3508	3203	8124
Telephone and Electric poles erected	"	11	35	7	24	57

(Continued on page 10.)

Cleaning and Scavenging.

30 Cartloads of garbage, 2,580 cartloads of road detritus and 2,702 cartloads of gully deposit were collected.

Quarry.

5,585 tons of road materials have been received during the month from the Council's Quarry.

Concrete Ware.

The following concrete ware has been made at the Council's Hongkew Depot during the month:—

Machine made... 2,278 pieces.

Hand made 1,312 „

Total..... 3,590 „

105, 3' 0" concrete tubes were made at the Sinza Road yard.

Parks and Open Spaces.

The turfing of the Hongkew Recreation Ground is now practically completed.

370 bedding plants have been planted in the Public Gardens.

Creeks and River.

Garden and North Chekiang Road Bridges.—The plans are now completed and tracings are being prepared for sun printing.

Yung Zung Pang Bridge.—The abutments and top beam are now completed and the parapets are in hand.

Outvert No. 3 Road Extension Western.—The coffer dams are completed and the excavation commenced.

Chapoo Road Bridge.—The repairs to this bridge are completed.

Landing Stages and Pontoons.

Markham Road.—Landing steps have been constructed in the Soochow Creek to the east of Markham Road Bridge for the convenience of persons using houseboats.

Peking Road Pontoon.—This pontoon was slightly damaged on the 11th instant, being run into by a large lorch. Three chains were broken and the connecting bridge slightly twisted and wrenched off the chafing plate and the outer end sunk. The whole has been replaced and repaired.

Bundings.

Bund Foreshore.—Work has been slow on the stone slope to the Bund owing to shortage of stone-cutters. There still remains about 100 feet run to be done.

Concrete Bundings.

North Soochow Ford west of Chapoo Road.—Fair progress has been made with this section of concrete bunding, about 100 feet of wall being completed to within about 1' 6" of the top.

Garbage Chute.—A garbage chute has been constructed on the Yangkingpang to the west of Kiangse Road for the use of the Health Department.

Dredging.—1,237 tons of mud has been removed from Defence Creek and 370 tons from the Yangkingpang.

New Buildings.

Plans have been approved by the Council for the erection of new buildings, workshops, additions to old buildings, etc., made up as follows:—

Western District	73
Central „	85
Northern „	214
Eastern „	284

Total 656

HEADINGS.	Unit.	Districts.				Total.
		W.	C.	N.	E.	
9" Pipe drain	ft. run	88		117	30	285
6" Pipe drain	"	67		31	1489	1657
4" Pipe drain	"	16		4	393	413
Yard Gullies	No.	3		3	193	199
Manholes.....	"	15		11	68	94
Main drain connections	"	11		8	9	28

Tls. 1,474.70

Audited, compared with Bank Pass
Book and found correct.
(Signed.) A. McLEOD.

Audited, compared with Bank Pass Book and found correct.
(Signed.) A. McLEOD.

	Sin.	Tls.
Balance on hand.....		59.77
School fees	2,323	17
Shanghai Arsenal to G. Reid for translation	450	00
From Scholarship & Teachers' Fund		340.00
From G. Reid for literary work		40.00
From Scholarship & Teachers' Fund (Interest)		22.16
Interest Current Account		2.50
Subscribing Members :—		
Chang Chien, Esq.	14	50
"Well-wisher"	20	00
G. E. Tucker, Esq.	14	50
Sir Charles Dudgeon	14	50
J. K. Tweed, Esq.	14	50
Alex. McLeod, Esq.	14	50
Dr. Neil Macleod	14	50
J. K. Moir, Esq.	14	44
Sir Robert Bredon, K.C.M.G.	25	00
J. Chapais, Esq.	14	50
W. B. Clayton, Esq.	14	50
E. D. van Walree, Esq.	14	50
R. W. Little, Esq.	14	50
W. Scott, Esq.	18	00
W. J. B. Carter, Esq.	13	17
J. D. Smedley, Esq.	17	50
J. E. Denham, Esq.	17	50
S. A. Hardoon, Esq.	14	50
C. Broderson, Esq.	14	50
Mrs. Gilbert Reid	14	50
Charles L. Iburg, Esq.	14	50
James M. Young, Esq.	14	50
Dr. E. Paulun	14	50
John Prentice, Esq.	14	50
G. Henriot, Esq.	14	50
Chu Pao-sau, Esq.	14	50
R. I. Fearon, Esq.	14	50

Wm. G. Bayne, Esq.	14.50	Taxes (laud, buildings, water, road)	112.97
E. B. Skottowe, Esq.	14.50	Printing	27.16
D. M. Nissim, Esq.	14.50	Lights	36.30
Dr. C. Scholz	14.50	Repairs	2.90
J. Em. Lemière, Esq.	14.50	School furnishings	150.83
Wu Shao-ching, Esq.	14.50	Incorporation and Lawyer's fees	553.85
Sir Pelham Warren, K.C.M.G.	14.50	Rent north room Town Hall...	10.00
Hia Ex. Lu Hai-huan	14.50	Telephone Company	10.00
Major C. Nerazzini	14.50	Sundries	17.19
E. von Hirsch, Esq.	14.50	Balance carried forward	1,322.93
Bishop J. W. Bashford	14.50		
J. Huidekoper, Esq.	14.50		
Cheng Liang-yu, Esq.	14.50		
Su Pao-sen, Esq.	14.50		
Rev. C. E. Darwent, M.A. ...	14.48		
Yang Sin-shik, Esq.	14.50		
Wm. Jardine Gresson, Esq. ...	14.50		
W. V. Drummond, Esq.	14.50		
Dr. W. J. Milles	14.50		
J. W. Jamieson, Esq.	14.50		
J. F. Seaman, Esq.	14.50		
Admiral Sah	14.50		
David Landale, Esq.	14.50		
James McKie, Esq.	14.50		
Charles W. Ure, Esq.	14.48		
Charles R. Shaw, Esq.	14.48		
Yuen Teze-chuang, Esq.	14.50		
H. H. Bristow, Esq.	14.50		
Francis Ellis, Esq.	14.50		
T. R. Jernigan, Esq.	20.00		
B. Twyman, Esq.	14.48		
H. I. Harding, Esq.	14.48		
Dr. J. E. Hausman	14.48		
H. Eitaki, Esq.	14.48		
Chu Yu-hund, Esq.	14.48		
Harold Browett, Esq.	14.48		
J. Yamamoto, Esq.	14.48		
Archibald Little, Esq.	14.48		
Paul Ramlot, Esq.	14.48		
J. A. Thomas, Esq.	14.48		
H. E. Hobson, Esq.	14.48		
H. B. Morse, Esq.	14.48		
J. D. Smart, Esq.	14.48		
H. E. R. Hunter, Esq.	14.48		
Tong Fung-chu, Esq.	14.48		
C. Stepharius, Esq.	14.54		
Prof. C. Lacey Sites	14.60		
Gen. C. Dessino	14.54		
W. A. Horwitz, Esq.	14.54		
Cecil Holliday, Esq.	14.54		
Charles Mayne, Esq.	14.54		
E. Jenner Hogg, Esq.	14.40		
T. J. Chang, Esq.	14.54		
Chu Lan-fang, Esq.	14.54		
Yeh Ming-char, Esq.	14.54		
Wm. Meyerink, Esq.	14.54		
Alfred E. Hippisley, Esq.	14.54		
Wm. D. Little, Esq.	14.54		
F. Grant Mackenzie, Esq.	14.46		
R. Lemke, Esq.	14.40		
Herbert D. Hutchison, Esq.	20.00		
Liang Chu-tang, Esq.	14.40		
Frederick McCormick, Esq. ...	14.46		
Ho Tan-shu, Esq.	14.40		
Sir Haviland de Sausmarez ...	14.54		
Yuen Lien-ching, Esq.	14.54		
Chen Teze-yuen, Esq.	14.50		
Hao Yun-chih, Esq.	14.50		
J. B. Mackinnon, Esq.	14.40		
McLeavy Brown, C.M.G.	14.60		
Games L. Rodgers, Esq.	14.68		
Wong Kok-shan, Esq.	14.54		
Shên Tun-ho, Esq.	14.40		

Tls. 4,727.61

EXPENDITURES.

Rent of one School building...	210.00
Rent of second "	54.36
Salary to Director, including rent, etc.	1,500.00
Salaries to Chinese Teachers...	378.62
" " Writers	124.52
Wages to Institute servants...	115.48
Advertisements	21.92
Stationery and postage	33.96
Typewriting	34.64
Books and newspapers (Reading room).....	9.98

Taxes (laud, buildings, water, road)	112.97
Printing	27.16
Lights	36.30
Repairs	2.90
School furnishings	150.83
Incorporation and Lawyer's fees	553.85
Rent north room Town Hall...	10.00
Telephone Company	10.00
Sundries	17.19
Balance carried forward	1,322.93
Tls.	4,727.61

Shanghai. 15th April, 1906.

(Signed) GILBERT REID, Director.

Audited, compared with vouchers and found correct.

(Signed) A. McLEOD.

Amusements.

SPORT.

Cricket.

Surrey won the first county match of the season at the Oval on the 5th ult. in handsome style, beating Hampshire by 337 runs. Lancashire gained one of the most exciting victories on record at Leicester on 9th ult., when they beat the home side by a single run. After a fine struggle the M.C.C. team were successful over Yorkshire, at Lord's, by 40 runs. Surrey were easily victorious over Northamptonshire at the Oval, winning by an innings and 214 runs. In the first innings Hayward made 219.

SHANGHAI RECREATION CLUB V.

SHANGHAI RACE CLUB.

The heavy rains of Thursday and Friday week so affected the ground that on Friday evening the turf was like a wet sponge, and for this reason the Cricket Club cancelled their fixture against the Universities and Public Schools. A strong drying wind and hot sun on Saturday morning made the ground fit for cricket and the Recreation Club decided to bring off their fixture against the Race Club. Neither team was at its full strength, but fairly representative elevens took the field.

Turnbull, the S. R. C. skipper, won the toss, and promptly at 2.30 p.m. sent in T. Wallace and W. Milner to face the bowling of Stanion (South end) and Dunman (Pavilion end). It was a difficult wicket from a batsman's point of view; the ball left a black indent wherever it touched ground, and the traversing of the crease in running quickly blackened it, while a strong westerly wind helped the bowlers considerably and to a small extent affected the batsmen's balance. Off Stanion's first over Milner opened with a single and T. Wallace scored a brace of twos, but with only 10 on the board Milner deposited a leg ball from Stanion into the safe keeping of Beswick at square leg. Ollerdeson partnered Wallace and a long stand ensued. Runs came slowly but surely, and after twenty minutes' play exactly twenty runs had been scored. A couple of boundary hits by Ollerdeson put 30 on the board, and then the latter was missed in the slips by Dunman off Stanion. At 31 Cumming relieved Dunman and at 33 Sparke took the ball from Stanion. This was apparently done to enable Stanion to

change ends, as after bowling a couple of overs Cumming handed the ball to Stanion at the pavilion end. In the meantime Sparke had proved most expensive, 8 runs having been scored off his first and 11 runs off his second over, and at 58 he was relieved by Walker. Thirty runs had been scored in the last ten minutes, the 50 being hoisted exactly at 3 p.m. With 59 on the board Ollerdeson was bowled by Stanion for a well-played innings of 29 (59-2-29). H. Veitch was next in, but never seemed comfortable, and after contributing four, was bowled by Stanion (67-3-4). Connelly then partnered T. Wallace and against the bowling of Walker and Stanion runs came but slowly, twenty-five minutes having been occupied in increasing the total from 50 to 70. After delivering three overs at a cost of only six runs, Walker retired in favour of Cumming, but the change was not effective, and after one hour of play 80 was signalled. Then Dunman took the ball from Cumming and in his first over T. Wallace was missed—a skyer over the bowler's head. The next ball, however, caused the dismissal of Connelly, who was caught at mid-on by Beswick from a very short-pitched ball from Dunman (84-4-7). Turnbull was next in, but with no further increase of the total, T. Wallace was bowled by Stanion, after contributing the useful score of 35 by pretty all-round play. F. Milner joined Turnbull and scoring became less frequent. After making some pretty strokes "on the carpet" Turnbull was bowled by Stanion, when "having a go" (95-6-7). In the ensuing partnership of F. Milner and T. Veitch the century was hoisted at 4 p.m., but immediately afterwards Veitch was bowled by Stanion, before he had scored. Wilson then joined Milner, and two runs later Cumming again replaced Dunman in the trundling department. The change was effective, as four runs later a ball from Cumming struck the shoulder of Wilson's bat and rising perpendicularly descended into Lanning's gloved hands (106-8-4). Cumming's next delivery clean bowled W. S. Wallace, and three runs later E. Prince, the whipper-in, was bowled by Stanion, the innings closing at 4.25 p.m. for a total of 109 runs, F. Milner carrying his bat for 11 runs.

Stanion was the mainstay of the Race Club's bowling department and was very successful after changing from the South to the Pavilion end. He secured 7 wickets for 44 runs. Cumming was second best with 2 wickets for 12 runs, and Dunman's one wicket cost 23.

After the usual interval, the Race Club opened their innings with A. E. Lanning and L. Walker. Turnbull bowled from the South end and Connelly from the Pavilion end. After Lanning had been credited with a single, Turnbull disturbed Walker's stumps. Cumming was next in and kept his end up well. Lanning played good cricket and for such a wicket scored freely, making no less than 20 out of a total of 21 before he was caught by W. Milner off Connelly's bowling. Stanion joined Cumming, but three runs later was run out in attempting to steal a bye (24-3-0). Cunningham was next in, but off the first ball he received from Connelly was beautifully caught by W. S. Wallace at long-on, close to the boundary. N. L. Sparke arrived but lost the company of Cumming—bowled by Connelly—before the score had been in-

creased (24-5-4). Tyack and Sparke then played very careful cricket and the partnership saw 30 up. With 34 on the board, Connelly wrecked Tyack's stumps (34-6-8) and Pratt joined Sparke. The newcomer tried in vain to slog Connelly and was bowled for a duck after surviving one over. Beswick next occupied the crease, only to see Sparke caught in the slips by W. S. Wallace, off Turnbull, and was immediately afterwards himself caught by F. Milner, off Connelly, with the score still at 34. Dunman and Grayburn each added a brace and then the former was bowled by Turnbull, the innings closing for 39 runs, which left the Recreation Club victorious by 70 runs.

Connelly bowled splendidly throughout the innings and secured 6 wickets for 18 runs. He was almost unplayable. After Turnbull had secured Walker's wicket, Lanning hit him for 13 runs in very short time, but after Lanning's departure only 6 runs were scored off his bowling during the remainder of the innings and the 13 overs he sent down included no less than 6 maidens.

SHANGHAI RECREATION CLUB.

T. Wallace, b. Stanion.....	35
W. Milner, c. Beswick, b. Stanion...	5
H. B. Ollerlessen, b. Stanion.....	29
H. Veitch, b. Stanion.....	4
V. J. Connelly, c. Beswick, b. Dun-	
man.....	7
W. J. Turnbull, b. Stanion.....	7
F. Milner, not out.....	11
T. Veitch, b. Stanion.....	0
W. E. Wilson, c. Lanning, b. Cum-	
ming.....	4
W. S. Wallace, b. Cumming.....	0
E. Prince, b. Stanion.....	1
Extras.....	6

Total.....109

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
W. K. Stanion.....	19.2	5	44	7
C. C. Dunman.....	9	0	23	1
E. O. Cumming.....	8	2	12	2
N. L. Sparke.....	2	0	18	0
L. Walker.....	3	0	6	0

SHANGHAI RACE CLUB.

L. Walker, b. Turnbull.....	0
A. E. Lanning, c. W. Milner, b. Con-	
nelly.....	20
E. O. Cumming, b. Connelly.....	4
W. K. Stanion, run out.....	0
C. C. F. Cunningham, c. W. S. Wallace,	
b. Connelly.....	0
N. L. Sparke, c. W. S. Wallace, b.	
Turnbull.....	2
J. T. Tyack, b. Connelly.....	8
S. W. Pratt, b. Connelly.....	0
C. W. Beswick, c. F. Milner, b. Con-	
nelly.....	0
C. C. Dunman, b. Turnbull.....	2
V. Grayburn, not out.....	2
Extras.....	1

Total.....39

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
W. J. Turnbull.....	13.4	6	20	3
V. J. Connelly.....	13	0	18	6

SIR H. DE SAUSMAREZ'S TEAM V. THE NAVY.

On Tuesday and Wednesday afternoons a match took place between a team captained by Sir Havilland de Sausmarez, and a team of Naval men from H. M. S. Alacrity and H. M. S.

Cadmus. After an interesting game Sir Havilland's team won by five runs, E. O. Cumming taking nine Navy wickets. Mr. Parker played a good innings for the Navy. Going in a second time the Judge's team hit up 36 for the loss of two wickets, E. O. Cumming being not out 25. The scores were:—

SIR H. DE SAUSMAREZ'S XI.

Sir H. de Sausmarez, b. Wilkins ...	10
E. O. Cumming, b. Davies.....	0
B. P. Sheldon, c. Bennett, b. Davies	4
C. H. Wright, st. Parker, b. Davies.	0
W. Cox, c. Wardroper, b. Davies ...	3
W. C. Murray, b. Davies.....	2
W. N. Symonds, b. Bennett.....	22
W. H. Barham, c. Leatham, b.	
Emmerson.....	22
C. C. F. Cunningham not out.....	19
R. McGregor, c. Bennett, b. Wilkins.	0
J. Hays, c. Emmerson, b. Wilkins ...	1
Extras.....	4
Total.....	87

H. M. S. ALACRITY AND CADMUS.

Mr. R. F. Wardroper, b. E. O.	
Cumming.....	0
Lt. Davies, l.b.w. Cumming.....	4
Mr. C. A. Parker, b. C. C. F.	
Cunningham.....	35
Emmerson, l.b.w. Cumming.....	3
Comdr Leatham, b. Cumming.....	0
Bennett, b. Cumming.....	6
Lt. Wilson, c. McGregor, b. Cum-	
ming.....	22
Fenson, b. Cumming.....	0
Surg. G. E. Duncan, b. Cumming ...	2
Lieut. Carter, not out.....	4
Wilkins, c. Cunningham, b. Cumming	0
Extras.....	6
Total.....	82

Lawn Tennis.

The following is the draw for the first round in the Shanghai Lawn Tennis Championship Singles, 1906:—
S. M. Wallace v. A. N. Woodward
(winner plays G. M. Wheelock.)

H. W. Wickham v. A. Moore.
T. Veitch v. R. I. Fearon.
P. Marshall v. G. C. Dew.
B. P. Sheldon v. J. A. Maclean.
G. Hanwell v. C. A. Graves.
H. de Voss v. F. N. Matthews.
W. A. S. Moule v. C. H. Kragh.

The first and second rounds in the above competition must be completed by Wednesday, 27th June.

Lawn Tennis Singles Championship.

To-day and to-morrow some interesting games in the above championship will take place on the Shanghai Cricket Club ground. Ladies and gentlemen interested are invited to witness the games.

Thursday 21st June.

Kragh v. Moule
Hanwell v. Graves
Marshall v. Dew.

Friday, 22nd June.
Woodward v. Wallace
De Vos v. Matthews.

The Sportsman's Gun Club.

At the Sportsman's Gun Club, on Sunday, the second match of the season with the Shanghai Gun Club took place at 40 targets each man, at the Magau trap. The visitors lost, mainly through the unusual conditions which confronted them. With a little more practice it

would have been a very close match.

The following is the full score:—

SHANGHAI GUN CLUB.	SPORTSMAN'S GUN CLUB.
Watson.....	35
Kronenberg ...	35
Read.....	31
Richardson ...	30
Cumming.....	29
Deacon.....	27
McNeill.....	24
Moorhead.....	23
Tweed.....	22
Campbell.....	21
Bell.....	36
Derby.....	35
Machado.....	32
Boyd.....	31
Evans.....	31
White.....	31
Bookless.....	30
Collingwood...	30
Oliveira.....	26
Thornton.....	26
Total...277	Total...308

The cups for high gun in each team (including handicap) were won by Col. Watson and Mr. Evans.

After the match the Ambrose Cup was competed for with the following result at 25 targets at the Magau trap.

Machado.....	24
Derby.....	22
Collingwood.....	19
Boyd.....	18
White.....	16
Thornton.....	15
Bookless.....	11

Mr. Machado won the Cup for the second time.

Shooting.

S. V. C., "B" COMPANY.

The Monthly Cups of the above Company were shot for on Saturday last, the 16th inst. Ranges, 700 and 800 yards; Bisley targets and scoring. The scoring was low, owing to a gale of wind blowing across the Range, as much as 15 feet to 20 feet allowance being required to find the target.

In "A" class, Capt. Trueman registered his first win on the new cup, and in class "B," Corpl. Harber won the cup outright, this being his third win.

Below are the best scores:—

	yds.	yds.	Hcp.	Tl.
"A" Class.	700	800		
Capt. Trueman...	26	26	5	47
Pte. Large.....	24	21	—	45
Col.-Sgt. A. Hill...	27	13	5	35
Corpl. Miller.....	18	15	—	33
"B" Class.				
Corpl. Harber...	29	27	4	52
Pte. Kragh.....	19	29	—	48
Lie.-Cpl. Roddis	15	20	2	33
" Hutchinson.	22	13	2	33

Shanghai Yacht Club.

CLASS "A."

In spite of the boisterous weather the following yachts started for this race on Saturday: Lorna, Phyllis, Kid, Spoon-drift, Violet. Spoon-drift's jib having split, she lowered it and went back to the P. & O. jetty, which she would probably have done in any case, as even with three reefs down she was quite overpowered in the violent squalls.

The wind was westerly in the run down river and the yachts went along at a spanking pace, Lorna leading the way. There was no sea and this was comparatively easy work. Rounding the "Point" brought the wind on the port bow and here trouble commenced. Lorna was heeling in the squalls to a dangerous angle and had several narrow escapes of a capsizing. It was certainly plucky of her skipper to go on with the race after seeing how hopelessly overpowered she was, but it is the

sort of pluck that is usually called foolhardy and in such a case a skipper should always bear in mind that other lives besides his own may be put in jeopardy. It was practically a certainty that when Lorna got into the rough water further down the river she must go over sooner or later, and that is what occurred when she was off Kajso Creek, where there was only quite a moderate sea on. Most fortunately the steam launch Ruth was in the neighbourhood, towing a big cargo-boat up river. She immediately cast off her tow, which anchored, and proceeding to the Lorna's assistance eventually took her also in tow before she had settled down altogether. If report says truly, one of the natives on the Lorna had a narrow escape of drowning, which emphasises the remark made above.

In the meantime Violet, which was the only yacht of the fleet capable of tackling the conditions with any degree of safety, had wisely stopped to take in another reef before coming to the rough water, and it is probable that she would have got to Woosung had she not by an accident broken her main boom by striking against the backstay. Kid continued on down the ship channel past Gough Island until she got into the steep high seas caused by the gale directly meeting the ebb tide, when she began to flounder about and take a lot of water on board, and it was considered advisable to turn back. Phyllis, who had followed her under mainsail only, and who had been delayed by an attempt to help Lorna, also turned back.

On the return journey, Spoon-drift was met off Black Point proceeding down river under trysail and storm jib, and making very comfortable weather of it, but she wisely turned round after going through a little of the rough water before reaching Kajso. It was therefore "no race" owing to the inability of any yacht to get round the course.

Kid, Phyllis, and Spoon-drift anchored at the Flour Mill, and owners and friends walked home, musing on the uncertainties of a sailor's life. Violet proceeded further up river under her jib until, with tide and wind against her, she could go no further and she likewise came to an anchor.

The "A" class Challenge Cup, which was to have taken place on the next day—Sunday—starting from Prince's Pier at Woosung, was also "off" there being no yachts at the starting line; but even had they been there it is very improbable that any of them could have got round the "outside course," as the weather had only moderated very slightly.

Medhurst College Sports.

Although no records were made or broken at the Athletic Sports meeting held on Saturday afternoon at Medhurst College, the fact that they were held shows a determination to conquer circumstances. In spite of the weather difficulties, which were not small, the programme for the day was successfully carried out. The College grounds were picturesque with the bright colours of the dresses of the large number of Chinese guests and the flags which marked the course.

The ground unfortunately was rather muddy and uneven after the recent rain, but this fact did not seem to lessen the eagerness or enjoyment with which the boys went through the various events. The long, high, and pole-jumping and putting the weight were perhaps the most interesting items, while the sack and three-legged races gave the touch

of the comic which helps so much to make an enjoyable sports meeting. A threatening rain shower prevented the running of the obstacle race, and the tug of war, and all adjourned to the college chapel for the distribution of prizes. Whilst the judges were busy arranging the names and points of competitors, the time was spent in singing and recitations. Nyi Kyih-zung, one of the boys, recited "Ivry" with much fire and force, Messrs. Mau, Waung, W. Sheldon Ridge and R. S. Dowie sang a hymn, and Nyi Kuh-zung, Dzi Chi-kaung, Li Dzong-tson, and Dzi Tsong-dal also sang a hymn, and all the students joined in several hymns as choruses.

The prizes were presented by Mrs. Geo. Matheson after a short speech by Mr. Bevan, the headmaster. The Champion prize, a handsome pocket book, was given by Mrs. Matheson, who was presented with a basket of flowers, purple and gold, the college colours, by Dzi He-ling, the smallest boy in the College. After a vote of thanks and three hearty cheers for Mrs. Matheson, and three cheers for Mrs. Bevan, the proceedings were concluded by a short prayer by the Rev. E. Box.

During the afternoon refreshments were provided for the Chinese guests in the College, and for the foreign guests in the headmaster's house.

The following is a list of the events and prize winners.

High Jump, Seniors:—1, Chen Yang-ngoo, and Tsang Song-ling; 3, Yang Tshang-tok.

Long Jump, Juniors:—1, Dzung Dzung-dien; 2, Tsok Zan-hyuen; 3, Woo Tsing-fok.

100 Yards Juniors:—1, Woo Tsing-fok; 2, Tsok Zan-hyuen; 3, Dzung Dzung-dien.

Putting the Weight:—1, Tsu Dji-tshen; 2, Tsang Song-ling; 3, Lok Tza-long.

Hurdles, Juniors:—Woo Tsing-fok; 2, Tsok Tan-hyuen; 3, Dzung Dzung-dien.

Three-legged Race, Juniors:—Dzung Dzung-dien and Lok Sih-ling; 2, Woo Tsing-fok and Dzi Tsong-dah; 3, Tsang Kwang-wo and Li Wen-fok.

Long Jump, Seniors:—1, Tsang Song-ling; 2, Yin Tung-hen; 3, Chen Yang-ngoo.

High Jump, Juniors:—1, Tsung Kwang-wo; 2, Li Dzong-tson; 3, Lok Sih-ling.

Three Legged Race, Seniors:—1, Yang Yan and Tsang Song-ling; 2, T'au Dzong-tsong and Tsu Dji-tshen; 3, Chen Yang-ngoo and Yui Tsong-Nyi.

Sack Race:—1, Sung Yen-me; 2, Song Vung-kee.

Pole Jumping, Seniors:—1, T'au Dzung-Tsong; 2, Tsang Song-ling and Yui Tsong-nyi.

Throwing the Cricket Ball:—1, T'au Dzung-tsong; 2, Tsang Song-ling; 3, Li Wo-sung.

One Mile Race:—1, Tsu Dji-tshen; 2, Ting Vung-iong; 3, Tsang Song-ling.

Champions:—1, Tsang Song-ling; 2, Woo Tsing-fok.

Water Polo.

On Tuesday evening, before a large number of spectators, the first water polo match of the season was played in the swimming bath of the Rowing Club. Two scratch teams were picked, P. Fowler captaining one (Blues) and R. W. MacCabe the other (Whites). Mr. H. Fowler was a capable referee. It is not

too much to say that the game was the best ever seen in Shanghai. The books marked their men really excellently and that the rules were observed is evidenced by the fact that the referee had to blow his whistle for only five fouls during the whole game. Play was started punctually at 6 p.m. The teams were as follows:—

Whites:—Dennys; J. Hutchison and P. M. Lancaster; R. W. MacCabe; H. G. Allen, A. Marti and W. D. B. Miller.

Blues: W. O. Lancaster; J. T. Tyack and S. S. Nazer; G. R. Anderson; Geo. Mayne, P. Fowler, and F. A. Sampson.

Fowler's side defended the deep end for the first half. In this half MacCabe's side had all the best of the play and should have scored more frequently. The shooting of the Blue Caps, though well-directed, lacked force and Dennys, whose first game it was and who acquitted himself admirably in goal and equally well when he went up later on, in the second half, as right forward, had little difficulty with it. The Blues' wing forwards did not come up enough and this was responsible for the most of the play in both halves being in their territory. About the middle of the first half Allen sent in a stinging shot which gave W. O. Lancaster no chance, and almost immediately afterwards P. M. Lancaster notched another splendid goal for the Whites though, it must be said, he should not have left Sampson unmarked. There were no more scores in this moiety and the whistle blew, with the half-time score reading:—

Whites	.....	2 goals
Blues	.....	nil

On re-starting, some changes were noticeable in the disposition of the teams. Tyack went into goal for the Whites, W. O. Lancaster taking his place as right back. On the other side, who were now defending the deep end, Marti took goal, Allen going into centre forward and Dennys coming up to right forward. Play in this half was very even, more so than the score would indicate. Marti being in goal, MacCabe swam for the ball and in so doing let Fowler slip up. The result was the first score for the Blues, Fowler's thundering shot completely baffling Marti. The same unfortunate tactics were responsible for a grand shot by Anderson from about half-way which gave Marti no chance. Another powerful shot by Fowler put his side ahead, but just on time MacCabe equalised for the Whites, the referee allowing the goal though it transpired later that no member of the opposing team had handled the ball subsequent to the throw in. The whistle sounded, consequently with the score reading:—

MacCabe's VII	.....	3 goals.
Fowler's VII	.....	3 "

For a few general remarks on the play the game demonstrated the fact that there is some excellent material in the club, particularly among the new members. Fowler and MacCabe pretty well neutralised each other and none of the duels they fought was productive of a goal. Anderson played well, but got little to do. Marti was decidedly off colour. Allen played an excellent, steady game and will be a decided acquisition to the club; his shooting, however, on the whole lacks force, but will, of course, improve. Both the Lancasters played well on their re-

spective sides but P. M. should mark his man better when playing back. Denny, as has been said, played a capital game in both positions he took. Sampson did splendidly for a novice and kept P. M. Lancaster more than busy. Hutchison was not cool enough and one mistake by him gave Anderson his goal. Miller did well as left forward and is a first-class stayer. Tyack did not show up to his usual form. He is a powerful thrower but is by no means quick on the ball. Naser and Mayne, also, were slow.

THE INTERPORT SHOOTING TROPHY.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Already acknowledged	\$82
Mr. Henry Keswick	10
Harry de Gray	10
H. E. Hobson	10
G. M. Wheelock	10
Frank Gove	10
A. H. Blagden	10
F. E. Taylor	5
T. Lemon	5
H. A. J. Macray	5
E. Zillig	5
P. W. Mackintosh	3

Total...\$165

THE LIGHT HORSE ANNUAL CARBINE MEETING.

The annual carbine meeting of the Light Horse was held on Sunday. The weather was not of the brightest but, though it threatened to rain between eleven and twelve and again between four and five, only a few odd drops fell. The light, though dull, was not, on the whole, unfavourable to good shooting, but there was a nasty fluke wind blowing in gusts from the west or north-west right across the range nearly all day. The shooting at the shorter ranges was very good, notwithstanding; but the carbine is scarcely satisfactory at 800 yards and the scoring at the longer ranges was, uniformly, rather poor. Trooper J. Byrne Hackett registered two well-deserved wins, the "Laon-So-Sung" Cup with the excellent net score of 36 and the "Line those Graves" Cup, for rapid firing, with the net score of 16. The Grand Aggregate Cup was won by Trooper Little with the total of 133. Firing commenced shortly after 9 a.m. and re-commenced after tiffin at 3.30 p.m. At the conclusion of the meeting, Mrs. Brent distributed the prizes.

The following are the details:—The "Kum-Loong" Cup. (Presented by W. W. King, Esq.) Handicap. Ranges, 200 and 500 yards. Class firing targets. Position lying. One sighter and seven shots at each range. Two Prizes. Won by 1 Trooper Cringle, 2 Sergeant A. Crighton.

The "Ellis and Hays" Cup. (Presented by Messrs. Ellis and Hays.) Handicap. Ranges, 300 and 700 yards. Class firing targets. Position lying. One sighter and seven shots at each range. Two Prizes. Won by 1 Trooper Barry, 2 Trooper Lane.

The "Laon-So-Sung" Cup. (Presented by Messrs. David Sassoon and

Co., Ltd.) Handicap. Ranges, 400 and 600 yards. Class firing targets. Position lying. One sighter and seven shots at each range. Two Prizes. Won by 1 Trooper Byrne Hackett, 2 Trooper Little.

The Monthly Cup. Handicap as for Monthly Cup for "A" and "B" Classes. Ranges, 500 and 800 yards. Class firing targets. Position lying. One sighter and seven shots at 800 yards. 500 yards will count from the result of that score in the "Kum-Loong" Cup. Won by "A" Class Trooper A. Crighton. "B" Class. Trooper H. M. Little.

The Troop Challenge Cup. To be shot in two relays from each troop. ("A" and "B"). Ranges 800/200 yards. Targets: "The Kneeling Man" will appear from 800/500 yards for 15 seconds and "Head and Shoulders" from 500/200 yards for 10 seconds. (Ten rounds in all). Each man must fire once at each appearance of the target or forfeit a round. Should any man fire twice at the same target, 4 points will be deducted from the final score of the team. Carbines must not be carried loaded and teams must be kept moving when targets are out of sight. The Cup to be held by the winning Troop Leader until the next annual competition. The names of members of the winning Troop to be engraved on the Cup. Won by "A" Troop, 39 points.

"Line those Graves" Cup. (Presented by "Chung-Wo.") Handicap. Range, 300 yards. Rapid firing. Position lying. Seven shots, no sighter. Full man target, time allowed 50 seconds. Two Prizes. Won by 1 Trooper Byrne Hackett, 2 Corporal Harpur.

The "Connoisseur" Cup (Presented by Messrs. Connoisseur, Ltd.) Handicap. Range, 200 yards. Rapid firing. Position sitting. Seven shots, no sighter. Full man target. Time allowed 50 seconds. One Prize. Won by Trooper Quelch.

Grand Aggregate Cup. (Presented by the Squadron). To be won by the competitor making the highest aggregate in competitions 1, 2, 3, and 4. Won by Trooper Little.

Consolation Aggregate. (Presented by the "Book"). To be won by the competitor making highest aggregate in competitions 1, 2, 3, and 4 who has not won a prize in competitions 1, 2, 3, or 4 in aggregate. Won by Trooper Blagden.

Correspondence.

THE OPEN DOOR IN MANCHURIA.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—In view of statements published in a daily contemporary purporting to represent our views regarding the conditions in Manchuria, and the further circulation of same through the medium of a trade circular, we desire to state, for the benefit of those interested in the question, that the interview with Mr. Wrightson, which appeared in your issue of the 12th instant, is authentic, and received our unanimous approval before publication.

We are, etc.,

L. MIDWOOD.

HARRY DE GRAY,

J. R. PATTERSON,

C. W. WRIGHTSON.

15th June.

THE OPEN DOOR IN MANCHURIA.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—It seems to me that the interview which one of your reporters had this week with a member of the "Shanghai Commercial Mission" to Manchuria has not attracted the attention it deserves. If we divest this interview of what does not bear exactly on the special object of the Mission, namely, to find out the reason why foreign trade in Manchuria remains stagnant, we come to the following conclusion: The Japanese bring in their goods into Manchuria duty free via Dalny, and the large stock of goods destined for the Manchurian trade, which is piled up in Shanghai, cannot be moved, because, having to pay duty, it cannot compete. This also would explain the rumoured purchases of piece-goods made in America for Japanese account a few months ago, at prices higher than they could have been obtained out of stock here in Shanghai. However this may be, the brutal fact is that Japanese bring into Manchuria goods without paying duty, which foreigners cannot do. I am astonished that, admitting this, the Commission tries officially to reduce the importance of this fact, whilst privately all its members have the gravest apprehensions for the future. The hope that a Chinese Custom Station will soon be opened at Dalny, if it is ever realised, will not change things materially, for the Japanese will continue to pass their goods duty free into Manchuria over the Korean frontier. All those who understand the character of the Japanese foresaw long ago what would happen. It is a matter where the most energetic and immediate interference of foreign Powers is necessary and continued vigilance will have to be exercised unless foreigners are satisfied to lose a trade which it has taken them years of arduous labour to establish. We cannot be satisfied any longer with the servile civility and assurances of the Japanese, civil and military, which the members of the Commission, at least officially, seem to have accepted as sufficient guarantee for the future. The Japanese must be given to understand that no further breach of faith and of treaties will be tolerated. Foreigners who principally support the foreign Press of China count on its support in fighting with all its influence on the side of justice without mincing matters.

I am, etc.,

POOR OPEN DOOR.

16th June.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—From the detailed report of the interview with Mr. Wrightson on the Japanese affairs in Manchuria, which was published in Tuesday's issue of your paper, one has the clear fact exposed that the Japanese are exporting their own goods through the present "free port" of Dalny to any consuming mart into the heart of Manchuria, where transportation can be effected by rail. Besides it can be learnt, at least indirectly, that the Japanese Government are more than ready to avail themselves by any means of most strongly entrenching their commercial position in this rich province at the sacrifice of all commercial China as the prize of war.

Whatever may be the state of affairs thus brought to light, it is a matter of great regret to China as well as foreign merchants of Shanghai and other ports to find the Chinese Government at present in a quite helpless condition for effecting the most needful measure. The British and the American Governments would do well to exert their influence in the interest of the mercantile community of the East and particularly of this port. The China Association and the Shanghai General Chamber of Commerce are the bodies on whom the mercantile community look as intercessors in this matter, and it is high time that the former should take up the cause and do their utmost in again resuming the once most flourishing trade with Manchuria.

It is generally acknowledged by those interested in this affair that further prolongation of the present depression may lead to a heavy crisis never before witnessed in the Far Eastern trade, the consequences of which will be beyond one's idea to gauge.

Thanking you for inserting this in your valuable paper,

I am, etc.,

ANTES.

16th June.

A NEW SICAWAI WEATHER CHART.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—The increasing amount of meteorological information, and the daily development of trade in the Far East, have decided us to add a new feature to our service. Henceforth we shall issue a Daily Weather Chart.

The new publication will, of course, be imperfect in the beginning; it will, for instance, be impossible to construct the map from data strictly corresponding to the same physical instant at all the stations. This drawback (common to nearly every similar work in Europe) will be made good, as far as possible, by applying to the barometric pressure the most acceptable reduction. Other informations on weather, wind, temperature, etc., will be given, as a rule, without alteration.

The chart will show approximately the state of the atmosphere, along our coasts, at 6 a.m. (120th meridian time). It will appear in the afternoon, as early as the telegrams received make it practicable. We hope that it will be shown at several places in the Settlements, where the public may consult it easily.

The large daily map, sent every morning (since January 1st 1896) to the Time Ball station, will continue to be posted there. It has the advantage of being more complete, but will appear later than the new chart. On the back of the latter a table will be found, containing observations from nearly all the stations connected by telegraph with Sicawei. This will supply distinct information, different from that on which the map is based; as it will give the last observation preceding that on the map, and taken at hours clearly indicated on the table. Thus the variations of the principal data will be readily realised.

In view of the steady progress of science among the learned classes of China, and their increasing interest for meteorology, the greater part of information will be translated into Chinese.

The firms, navigating companies, clubs, etc., desirous to receive daily the new bulletin and map, may obtain it at Shanghai by a subscription (payable in advance) of 4 taels a year, 2 for six months and 1 for every quarter; at other parts the difference of postage will be charged, the parcels being sent weekly. The first issue will appear on 1st July.

I am, etc.,

LOUIS FROC, S.J.

Director Sicawei Observatory.
3rd June, 1906.

THE LATE MR. SEDDON.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—Moved by the reading of an article which you publish to-day entitled "Personal Recollections of Mr. Seddon," I cannot refrain from relating an instance of "Dick" Seddon's "greatness in little things" under circumstances of which I have a personal knowledge.

A certain old "shellback" called Davie James, was, about the time of which I write, a deckhand on one of the dredgers working on the Brisbane River, Queensland.

In earlier days Davie had worked "mates" with Dick Seddon, the engineer, somewhere in New Zealand; but, when Mr. Seddon, Premier of New Zealand, came on a visit to Brisbane. Davie, with an independence of spirit characteristic of the man, decided not to go and do kowtow to his quondam mate. Nevertheless, "Dick" got on Davie's track and, with Mrs. Seddon, journeyed to Hemmant, the little township down the river from Brisbane, where Davie lived—the journey being made, fortunately, on what happened to be one of Davie's "at home" days.

"Yes, and the first thing he said to me was—'Well Davie, you haven't come to see us, so we've come to see you.' And Mrs. Seddon nursed the baby too" continued Davie, proudly telling me the tale. "And what did she do but leave a sovereign in the kid's hand as she was goin' away. After a bit of a yarn Mr. Seddon asked me if he could do anything for me in the way of getting me a good billet in the Government but I thanked him and told him I would be satisfied if they gave me a constant job where I was."

The foregoing story being perfectly true may be worth putting on record as throwing a pleasing sidelight, so to speak, on the character of a man who was indeed, as you have said, "one of the real makers of Greater Britain."

I am, etc.,

YERONGPILLY.

10th June.

THE LATE MARQUIS TSENG KUO-FANG.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—In addition to the military achievements of the late Marquis Tseng Kuo-fang, or Tseng Wên-chêng, described by Dr. Reid in his last lecture at the International Institute, I beg to say that he (the Marquis) has also the highest reputation in China for his works in literature which were originally printed in Chinese wood cuts, consisting of more than one hundred large volumes, including me-

morials to the throne, which gives us a general idea of his services and loyalty to the Imperial Government. Letters addressed to his younger brothers and sons were so well principled that many of our schools use them as text books. Besides these, there are also four volumes of ancient style compositions (古文四卷) written by him, containing many useful and important articles as well as biographies of high officials and generals who fought bravely during the time of the Taiping Rebellion. His diaries, handwritings, poems, and selections of old classics, etc., are all very popular among Chinese students. Some of his works, I have noticed, have been reprinted several times in Japan.

From a Chinese point of view, he was not only a great hero, but also a philosopher, possessing civil as well as military abilities (文武兼資).

The records of his life are, of course, in the hands of the State Historiographer, and it is perhaps not easy for everybody to read it; but his name and deeds may be found in many private editions from various famous authors, and, as far as I have gathered, the best one being an article which appeared in the book (拙著國史稿), written by His Excellency Li Sh'ü-chang (黎庶昌), formerly Chinese Minister to Japan.

As a usual rule in China, I sincerely hope that the gentry and scholars in his native place in Hunan will request the Throne as soon as possible through the Governor of that province or other proper authorities for Imperial sanction to have his name registered among other philosophers in the temple of Confucius (從祀孔子廟廷).

I am, etc.,

C. M. CH'EN.

13th June.

A GOOD SUGGESTION.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—The forthcoming Bank Holidays reminds me that in the good old times gone by, certain steamship companies used to make arrangements for cheap trips during such holidays to Nagasaki and back.

With the number of steamers now plying on that route, I am sure connections could be formed to allow of intending trippers to leave Shanghai, say, on Friday evening or Saturday morning, and return on the following Wednesday. If the Steamship Companies concerned would act on this suggestion, they would, I am sure, add to their income and to the pleasure of many who would gladly avail themselves of the opportunity of taking a short sea trip at a reasonable cost.

I am, etc.,

HOLIDAY TRIPPER.

19th June.

A GRAVE SCANDAL.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—I have long thought of writing you a short note, but still hoped the occasion for it would pass. As there seems no cessation of the condition I at last trouble you to give me a little space. The matter to which I refer is the plainly murderous exploitation of labourers by the syndicate engaged in constructing a railway in Yunnan. Soon after we came to this city I began

to see occasional bands of strangers, big, strong, rawboned countrymen from the neighbourhood of Tientsin. At first I could scarcely credit their story; but many repetitions, almost verbatim by widely separated bands, convinced me of its substantial truth. It was as follows: Some 7,000 men from the country districts round Tientsin were engaged for work on the Yunnan railway construction at \$1 per day, free ship passage to Haiphong given. When they arrived on the scene of operations they found themselves among desolate high mountains. They had to make huts for themselves by gathering grass and brushwood from the mountain sides. This was soon done and they began work. No money was paid them, but they received some rice daily at famine prices. The daily dole dwindled down to one catty; no vegetables, meat, salt, or oil being furnished. Fuel was the wild growth of the mountains, which each man gathered for himself. So it went on for two months. But insufficient food, strange climate and poisonous gases (especially in tunnels where men were driven to work by armed guards) ended many lives in agony. The men asked for their wages, but were refused. Then they began to desert, running risk of severe punishment if recaptured. Begging their way toward home many fell victims to disease, want, and weather. Some lay sick for months on the way and reached here, on the eastern border of Kueichow, more dead than alive. These of course were the rearguard of the army. Even the strong had more than two months of steady travel from here to their homes. What about the weak? So the pitiful procession kept passing. Within two months past one would still see occasionally a pair of stragglers passing who belonged to the same consignment. Some had worked for 10 or 11 months and been told that if they would work till the job was completed, about five years, they would receive their wages in full; but no more than \$1 or \$2 had been paid any of them in ready money. One hoped the end was drawing near. But recently a new procession has begun. A later gang has been recruited from the Shanghai and Ningpo neighbourhood. They come in gangs of five to thirty; sometimes more than one hundred per day kneeling at our door and asking help. They say the Shanghai magistrate refused to allow them to sail from that port, knowing what awaited them in Yunnan; so they all embarked at Ningpo for Haiphong. As soon as they went to work they began to sicken and die, so the foremen turned them adrift to get home as they could. The stronger of these refugees have now passed us and the poor crawling, staggering rearguard are upon us. They can scarcely rise after sitting down at our door to beg, and they have still 1,500 miles to go. Do you think they can make it?

Mr. Editor, can nothing be done to stop this process? It is an old saying that corporations have no souls. But even corporations do yield to the pressure of moral demands on the part of society. Surely the Christlike pity which came to the rescue of the Chinese hero and made the export of opium contraband ought not to overlook the case of these poor unfortunate, victimised men. I still hope the end of what we see here is at hand. But there seems to be possibility of endless repetition. Let us hope something may be done to stop it.

I am, etc.,

D. W. CROFTS.

Chenyuan, Kc, 15th May.

Miscellaneous.

IMPERIAL DECREES.

BY TELEGRAPH FROM PEKING.
SPECIALLY TRANSLATED FOR THE
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

14th June.

THE DROUGHT IN PEKING.

Owing to the scarcity of rain in the Imperial Prefecture we commanded Shih Tu, Prince of Li, 1st Order, and others, to proceed to the Chioseng, and other Imperial temple, to reverentially pray for it on our behalf. We regret, however, that although ten days have elapsed since then we have still failed to obtain the much-needed moisture for our crops, which is sorely needed at this important period of the year. The Imperial solicitude and anxiety for the welfare of the farmers is so deep that we have decided to go on the 17th instant to the Ta Kao-tien Temple to pray in person for rain, and we hereby command P'u Wei, Prince of Kung, 1st Order, to pray on our behalf on the same day at the Chioseng temple; Né Lé-ho, Prince of Shuncheng, 2nd Order, to pray at the Shihyingkung temple; Prince Tsai Hsun, 3rd Order, at the Chaochien temple; Prince Tsai T'ao, 3rd Order, at the Hsun-jen temple; and Prince P'u Lun, 4th Order, to pray on our behalf, as before, at the Ningho temple.

16th June.

Pu Cho, Imperial Clausman, is appointed Inspector of the Left Department (of the Peking Octroi) and I Li-pu is appointed Inspector of the Right Department.

Note.—Under the previous régime the Chief Commissioner, usually a Prince of the Blood, and the Vice-Commissioner of Octroi at the Chung-wén-gate of Peking, were selected at the same time, the posts being held for one year only; but the recent appointment of their Excellencies Tieh Liang and Tang Shao-yi as Imperial Commissioner and Vice-Imperial Commissioner, respectively, of Customs for the whole Empire, renders the continuation of appointing Commissioners of Octroi at the Chung-wén-gate, or Hatamén, needless, hence there have been no appointments mentioned of this kind in the "Peking Gazette" this year.—Translator.

NOTES ON NATIVE AFFAIRS.

16th June.

THINGS MILITARY.

The Thirteenth Brigade of the Peiyang Foreign-modelled forces, hitherto garrisoning the city of Chénting, in Chihli province, having received orders to place itself under the orders of General Lin Ch'ing-yung, Commander-in-Chief of Kiangpeh, left that city for Tsingkiang, Ku., on the Grand Canal, on the 13th inst. The Brigade, which is a very fine one, left Chénting, by train for Chining, Sht., whence it will travel by boat by the Grand Canal to its destination—Tsingkiang. This force is intended to be the nucleus of an Army Corps which is being raised in Kiangpeh, which is the recruiting ground for a-third of the military forces of the Empire.—On

application of H. E. Chang Chih-tung, Viceroy of the Hukuang provinces, who is Commander-in-Chief of the Naval and Military forces of those two provinces, the Hupeh foreign-modelled Brigade which was lent to the Peiyang Administration towards the end of 1904, to take the place of the usual garrison of North T'ungchou, has received orders from Viceroy Yuan Shih-k'ai to return to Wuchang, the headquarters of the Brigade. It will perhaps be remembered that the North T'ungchou garrison was withdrawn at that time to proceed outside Shanhaikuan to reinforce the troops of General Ma Yü-k'un, who were holding the western banks of the Liao river, in a futile effort to preserve Chinese neutral territory against the belligerents in the late war. Although it is given out that the Hupeh Brigade is wanted to perform its part in the Army manoeuvres in Honan next autumn, there is on the other hand a rumour that it is needed to be on hand in case of any attempted rising of the secret societies this summer.

18th June.

THE OFFICIAL CLOSING OF PREMISES IN THE SETTLEMENT.

We understand that the local mandarins have rejected the proposal of the Senior Consul that, in future whenever there is occasion for the forcible closing up of native-occupied premises in the Settlement, as the outcome of litigation, the Chinese warrant for such a step, usually issued by the Mixed Court magistrate, shall contain the additional words that the "runners of this yamen shall in company with the representatives of the Police of the International Settlement proceed to close up and officially seal the premises, etc." The contention is that this has never been the case heretofore, and therefore is needless at the present or future time.

A MEETING

was held yesterday at the Zoo Gardens, near the North Fukien Road Bridge, by a number of Cantonese residing in Shanghai, holders of shares in the proposed Yüeh-Han (Canton-Hankow) Railway, to protest against the elections made by shareholders residing in Canton a short time ago of the Board of Directors of the Kuangtung portion of the railway, without first consulting the shareholders residing in other parts. Cantonese in Shanghai, it seems, hold one-fourth of the entire lot of issued shares, and it was natural for them to feel considerable dissatisfaction at the independent action taken by those in Canton. The upshot of the meeting, we understand, was to confirm in a great measure the decisions arrived at a few days ago at a meeting of shareholders of the railway held at Hongkong, at which H. E. Tang Shao-yi, Vice-President of the Waiwupu and Commissioner-General of the Shanghai-Nanking Railway, was unanimously elected Director-in-Chief of the Kuangtung portion of the Yüeh-Han Railway. Apropos we learn that Earl Tséng of Hunan, has been elected by the Hunan shareholders of that railway to be Director-in-Chief of the Hunan portion of the Yüeh-Han Railway.

A CHECK ON THE PRESS.

The proposed Press laws decided upon by the Ministry of Public Safety (Hsünchingpu) are, we learn from a Peking dispatch, to be put

into operation very soon. A circular note has been addressed by that Ministry to the Viceroys and Governors of provinces to send without delay a list of the names of the newspapers published within their respective jurisdictions with a précis of the views and opinions of the Editors of them. As soon as this has been done the proposed Press laws are to be promulgated.

19th June

THE SUBJUGATION OF SANG

This, the last place in Patang that has been holding out against the Imperial troops, although the rest of that rebellious province of Anterior Tibet has already been "pacified," has, at last, according to a Chêngtu, capital of Szechuan province, dispatch, been subjugated. Sangpu, a Tibetan town in Patang, which with its Buddhist Monastery of the same name, stands perched high up on the side of a precipitous mountain, defied for eight months the utmost efforts of the Szechuan troops, led by a younger brother of the present Tartar General of Fêngtien. The insurgents assisted by the warlike Lamas of Sangpu Monastery, over five hundred strong, managed to defeat the Imperial troops in several hard fought engagements, but the natural strength of the positions held by the insurgents prevented any successful assaults on the town, which it seems led the Imperialists to sit down and starve the place out. This was easy to do, as the very isolation of the town played into the hands of the besiegers. All the paths leading to the town were barricaded and held by strong detachments, armed in addition each with a Nordenfeldt, and these prevented any successful sorties from the town, whether made in the day or in the night. The constant fighting and the deadly nature of the weapons used against the besieged could have only one result: the bravest amongst them were slaughtered, the ranks of the insurgents being further thinned by hunger and disease. Hence on the 9th instant, when the spirit of resistance seemed to have gone out of the hearts of the besieged, the barricades were opened and a general assault was sounded, the town of Sangpu being taken with a rush, the insurgents finally retreating to the Monastery for a last stand. The place was taken by assault the same night, when the besieged were expecting the besiegers to be resting in order to renew the fight the next day. Exasperated by the prolonged resistance and, burning to avenge the deaths of their comrades,—the Imperialists lost quite 2,000 men in subjugating Sangpu—there does not appear to have been any quarter given or even asked for, the Tibetans being reported to have fought to the bitter death. No one escaped. The chiefs of the insurgents and the Lama Abbot of Sangpu covered with wounds, were captured alive, while their followers, lamas and peasants, were given over to the troops.

THE NOBLES' SCHOOL IN PEKING

was, according to a Peking dispatch, opened on the 15th inst. The session was begun by a lecture to which in addition to about one hundred Chinese and Manchus, scions of noble families, who attended, there were present also three Mongols of high rank, namely, the Prince of Khorohin, 1st Order; the Prince of the Turbat Mongols, 4th Order; and a Khalka Duke.

THEIR IMPERIAL MAJESTIES

the Emperor and Empress-Dowager returned to Peking from Eho Park Palace on Sunday morning, where their Majesties have been staying for the past three months. Great precautions were taken by the Ministry of Public Safety, en route, in keeping the line of the Imperial Progress clear of spectators.

THE RUSSO-CHINESE NEGOTIATIONS.

It is reported that H. E. Tang Shao-yi had another conference with Mr. Pokotiloff, the Russian Minister, on Saturday afternoon—the last previous one being on the 9th instant—and that the Russian official having shown signs of giving way, it is expected that some progress may be made towards concluding the negotiations satisfactorily.

20th June.

THE QUESTION OF DISCRIMINATORY MINTAGE.

The Board of Revenue has lately received a very sensible and earnest dispatch from H. E. Liu Shao-nien, Governor of Kiangsi province, on the question of coining silver and copper currency. His Excellency points out to the Board of Revenue that although the power of putting into circulation silver and copper necessarily lies in the hands of that Board, which is at liberty to put an indefinite number of coins in the market, it would cheapen money and be a curse instead of a blessing to the inhabitants of the Empire. The Governor therefore exhorts that Board to act promptly and with caution, and to regulate the output of the Imperial Mints, which also means that the provincial mints that have been promiscuously and indiscriminately started by each Viceroy or Governor of a province, just as he thought fit, without reference to the welfare of his neighbours, should be closed without delay by Imperial Rescript.

A PROPITIATORY OFFERING.

The Lifangyuan, or so-called Mongolian Superintendency, but really, Comptrollership of Border Dependencies, has handed up to the Emperor on behalf of the Panshen Lama, an image or idol of pure gold about four or five inches in height and in weight some ten or twelve ounces, together with a "Hata" or piece of satin on which is written an infinite number of prayers and the Buddhist-formula "O Mau-na-pad-mi han" (Thou sacred person of the lotus). This tribute says the Lama's memorial is made in thankful remembrance of the Imperial clemency for not chopping him to pieces for his involuntary excursion into India.

ANTI-ROMAN CATHOLICISM IN KIANGSI.

The "Shên-pao" publishes the following telegram received by it from Nauchang, the capital of Kiangsi province:—H. E. the Governor has received from the French Consul (at Kiukiang) a telegram stating that the Roman Catholic Church at Fuchou is in great danger and asking that instant assistance be sent for the protection of that place. As soon as Governor Wu Chung-hai received the dispatch His Excellency at once issued orders to the official of Fuchou to give prompt attention to the matter.

THE BUDDHIST POPE AND VICE-POPE,

as the Dalai Lama of Lhasa, and the Panshen Lama of Teshilumbo, are

usually designated, appear to be so opposed to each other that if one goes North the other must needs travel South. This has been the state of politics for years in Tibet where the partisans of each incessantly intrigue against one another in the yaméns of the Chinese Imperial Resident in Lhasa and even within the walls of the Lifanyuan, or so-called Mongolian Superintendency. Matters apparently have not changed even to this day, for no sooner has the news of the Panshen Lama's trip to India reached the ears of the Dalai Lama at Urga, Mongolia,—for news travels slowly in those parts, the Panshen Lama having already returned to Tibet from his Indian trip—than we find that the senior Buddhist has taken into his head to throw himself into the open arms of the Russians to the North, apparently for no other reason than to act in opposition to his rival of Teshilumbo. This personage in spite of his equivocal memorial to the Lifanyuan for the special delectation of the Emperor in Peking, is, according to reliable accounts, a staunch friend of the British Government of whose might and strength he has had ocular evidence. Indeed the Panshen Lama's memorial alleging harsh treatment received by him at the hands of the British has deceived no-one. It was composed and sent up to Peking "for form's sake" and we have now the spectacle of the Buddhist Pope truckling to the Russians just because the Vice Pope is known to be friendly towards the British.

21st June.

TO DO DUTY AT THE IMPERIAL COURT.

Every three years one of the Mahomedan princes of Chinese Turkestan is compelled by law "to do duty at the Imperial Court" of Peking. The Prince of Hami's term of three years having just expired, he is at liberty, if he desires, to return to his principality, which lies on the edge of the great Gobi desert between the western end of the Great Wall and Chinese Turkestan, south of the Tianshan, or Celestial, mountains, which are also called in some geographies Altai Mountains, meaning, it is alleged, the same thing in Mongolian. With the retirement of Samhusud, Prince of Hami, 1st Order, from the Court of Peking, the Governor of Chinese Turkestan has sent the youthful Mahomedan Prince of Turfan, 2nd Order, Amin Khoja, the son-in-law of the Prince of Hami, to "do duty" in Peking, it being his term in rotation to do so. This youthful prince is only twenty years of age and has already a son and heir, three years old, by his wife, the daughter of the Prince of Hami. It is stated that Prince Amin Khoja has studied Russian and speaks fairly well that language, while he knows nothing of the Chinese written language. The Imperial Government of Peking grants an annual subsidy of Tls. 60,000 to be expended in teaching youthful Mahomedan subjects of the Crown the Chinese mandarin language and the written language. Taking advantage of the distaste of the Mahomedans of Chinese Turkestan to learn the Chinese written language, the officials who have been "running" the Government there have as usual pocketed the subsidy in proportion to their several grades, so that not one hundredth of the Tls. 60,000 is put to its original purpose. The result has been

that the Mahomedans of Chinese Turk-
estan of the upper classes now-a-days
know more of the Russian, or English
language, as the case may be, than the
written language of China, which in
the majority of instances is simply nil.
But the eyes of the Imperial Govern-
ment are being opened now to its pre-
vious short-sightedness and failings, and
with such enlightened and patriotic
men as Tang Shao-yi and Chu Pao-fay
in the Waiwupu, there will be soon a
new régime exercised in that most
important dependency of the Crown—
Chinese Turkistan—and such anomalies
as those noted above will be things of
the past, and Chinese princes and nobles
of whatever race must possess a work-
ing knowledge of the written language
of their Sovereign.

THE KIANGSI REBELS SUPPRESSED.

News received by the local mandarins
from Nanchang, the capital of Kiangsi
province, reports the capture and death
of a number of insurgents at Yungshan,
in Fuchou prefecture, and the defeat
and dispersal of the rest of the band.
These numbered some five hundred men
who whilst under arms showed a tenden-
cy towards attacking the Christian com-
munity in their vicinity. The insur-
gents were surrounded on three sides
and soon found themselves in a trap.
On one side they were attacked by the
militia and small garrison of Fuchou,
under the prefect and military com-
mandant of that city; on another side
was a body of troops dispatched from
Chiench'ang, under instructions of the
Governor; while on the third side the
regiment of the Kiangsi Provincial
Army prevented the insurgents from
breaking away from the troops that
were attacking them on the other two
sides. The fourth side was the river.

THE RUSSO-CHINESE NEGOTIATIONS

The Waiwupu has been informed by
the Chinese Minister at St. Petersburg
that the Russian Minister's delay in
concluding the negotiations concerning
Manchuria covers some deep-laid plan
inimical to the interests of China in
Manchuria. The Chinese representative
at St. Petersburg therefore urges necessity
of pressing upon the Russian Minister
to make no more delay in coming to a
settlement with the Chinese Govern-
ment on the subject of Manchuria, since
delays are dangerous.

THE PACIFICATION OF POYANG AND OTHER DISTRICTS.

A Kiukiang dispatch states that the
insurgents of Poyanghsien and other
districts of Jao-chou prefecture, Kiangsi
province, have all been subdued and
scattered and that instructions have been
received by the military and civil
authorities of Jao-chou that every effort
must be used to capture and bring to
punishment the leaders of the insur-
gents who are yet at large.

A SHANGHAI WEDDING.

An interesting wedding took place at
Holy Trinity Cathedral last Friday after-
noon, the principals being Miss Nora
Wilson, and Mr. S. W. Roberts. In
some respects the ceremony was a very
quiet one, only a few of the intimate
friends of the contracting parties re-
ceiving invitations. The service, which
was conducted by the Dean, assisted by
the Rev. R. G. Winning, was fully
choral, the boys' choir taking a pro-

minent part. The bride was given
away by her father. She was attended
by three sisters as bridesmaids, Miss
Wilson and Miss Grace Wilson wearing
pale blue crepe dresses, trimmed
with white lace, and very becoming
black picture hats, while little Miss
Margaret Wilson was dressed entirely
in white. The bride's dress was of
crêpe de chine, trimmed with chiffon
and lace, and the bride's mother wore a
handsome costume of pale grey silk.
Mr. H. D. Parkhill acted as best man,
and the duties of ushers were undertaken
by Messrs. F. G. Drewett, S. S. Roberts,
and J. W. Burtwell. Mr. R. C. W.
Pullen presided at the organ, and be-
sides accompanying the choral portions
of the service, he played Mendelssohn's
"Wedding March" as the newly-wedded
pair left the vestry.

A reception was afterwards held at
the house of the bride's parents in
Hungping Road. The health of the
bride was proposed in an appropriate
speech by the Rev. A. J. Walker, and
that of the bridesmaids by the br-
degroom. Each of the bridesmaids re-
ceived a present of a gold brooch from
the bridegroom. Mr. and Mrs. Roberts
left next day for Japan, where they
will spend their honeymoon, on Satur-
day morning.

THE HUNAN FLOODS RELIEF FUND.

We acknowledge the following
further contributions:

	Tls.	\$
Already acknowledged ...	135	679.25
The Soochow Native Christians.....		50.00
The Ven. Archdeacon Moule		5.00
K.....		5.00
Collection at Medhurst College		40.00

Tls. 135 \$779.25

BOOKS, ETC., RECEIVED.

A Millionaire's Courtship. By Mrs.
Archibald Little. In paper 8vo. 309
pp. London: T. Fisher Union (Colo-
nial Edition).

Lord Curzon in India. Being a
selection from his speeches as Viceroy
and Governor General of India, 1898-
1905. With explanatory notes and an
index and with an introduction by Sir
Thomas Raleigh, K.C.S.I. In paper,
two vols. 8vo. 316, 332 pp. London:
Macmillan & Co., Ltd. (Colonial Edition).

New Novels in Long's Colonial Li-
brary:

La Belle Dame, by Alice Methley. pp.
383.

Martha Rose, Teacher, by Miss Betham
Edwards. pp. 318.

The Arrow of the North, by A. H.
Foster. pp. 316.

A Madcap Marriage, by M. McDon-
nell Bodkin. K. O. pp. 334.

*The Financial and Economic Annual
of Japan, 1906.* In limp cloth 8vo.
With maps and diagrams. Tokio: The
Department of Finance.

The "Mercury" Bridge Record. A
useful booklet introduced for the bene-
fit of players who wish to know "the
result" for a given period without

having to keep a separate memo-
randum. Published by the Shanghai
Mercury, Ltd. Price 50 cents.

*Report of the National Bible Society
of Scotland.* The Annual Report of
the National Bible Society of Scotland
for 1905 contains an interesting sum-
mary of the work carried on during that
year by this organisation. We notice
that the income of the Society from
sales and subscriptions amounted to
£21,333 in 1905, while the expenditure
rendered it necessary to supplement
the income by a sum of nearly £11,000
from the Extraordinary Revenue
Account. In China 907,274 Bibles,
Testaments, and portions were cir-
culated during the year.

The Eastern Sketch. This week's
"Eastern Sketch" is a particularly
good number. Of the many excellent
illustrations those having reference to
certain correspondence which recently
appeared in our columns, are the most
lifelike. The principals in the con-
troversy are so well drawn that no
descriptive text is necessary, and we
are glad to notice that the angel of
peace now spreads her wings where
visions of swords, pistols, and—even
more prosaic—boxing-gloves, reigned
before. The Canned Meat Scandals
are responsible for an illustrated con-
versation between an invalid cow and
a pig. "H.H." contributes an amusing
caricature entitled "The Re-shaping
of the Far East," as exemplified by a
long-haired Chinese student in semi-
military garb, with umbrella, cigarette,
and spectacles complete. The construc-
tion of the tramways gives "R.R." a
topic for an amusing sketch of what
we may expect in "The Future." As
a supplement we have a "Valse Cap-
rice" by Mr. L. de Luca.

The Navy and Army. We have re-
ceived a specimen copy of the above
journal, which is an illustrated for-
nightly devoted to the services. First
issued in 1895, a re-issue was to com-
mence on the 26th ult., and we gather
that it is the intention of the Editor to
endeavour to provide the public with a
good knowledge and clear insight of
our Navy and Army of to-day, special
attention being paid to the scientific
and technical side of the services, and
considerable space devoted to the de-
scription and illustration of the auxil-
iary forces, including the Rifle Clubs.
The Volunteer forces, school cadet
corps, and other patriotic organisations
will be described in a popular manner.
The illustration in the number before
us are excellent, and the journal cannot
fail to appeal to those interested in the
protective forces of Great Britain.

The following Diplomatic and Con-
sular reports:

Trade of Indo-China, for the year
1903-04

*Trade of Ichang, Trade of Swatow,
Trade of Hankow*, each for the year
1905.

*Exports to China and South America.
Transvaal (Chinese Labourers) Return
of Crimes.*

*Sturm und Drang in Tientsin und
andere Ostasienische Kuste geschichten*,
Von E. Brass. In paper 8vo. 149 pp.
Berlin: L. Korach. A new edition of
Mr. Consul Brass's brightly told stories
founded on true incidents which came
within his experience in the Far East.

The Pall Mall Magazine for June has
a notable article which will appeal to
all who treasure their Dickens. It is
by the younger daughter of the novelist,
who has only just read her father's

last unfinished story and gives some reminiscences throwing fresh light on the famous "Mystery of Edwin Drood." The problem is not solved but the information given is intensely interesting. There are some beautiful photographic illustrations of Cloisterham (Rochester) Cathedral. The number has other stories of "Raoul" the Dutch hero of a new adventure series, and of Commander McTurk; an article by Mr. John Burns on London traffic; and much good reading matter besides.

We have received the first number of "The Edwardian" the magazine of Weihsaiwei School. It is a most readable publication of some thirty-six pages, artistically printed on rich paper, and, the editorial informs us, is the only magazine of any kind published within an area of more than 250,000 square miles. All communications and subscriptions, for both of which an earnest appeal is made, should be addressed to the editor, "The Edwardian," Port Edward, Weihsaiwei. It is proposed to include in each of the early numbers part of the history of the school from its inception in January, 1901. Carl W. Lorenzen contributes an account of how he took his young brother from Newchwang to school in Weihsaiwei. "How I got my Gun" relates an incident during the riots here on the 18th of December. We remember seeing the writer and the gun or at least a gun on that eventful day. There are several other short articles which quite attain the usual level of school magazine articles. "The Edwardian" contains some excellent half-tones of the pupils at drill and of the school football XI. We wish this latest addition to Far Eastern periodical literature every success.

INSURANCE NOTES.

Messrs. Fearon, Daniel & Co., agents of The Northern Assurance Company, have received advices from their head office that the total liability of the company in the recent disaster at San Francisco, in what is understood to be the destroyed district, is estimated to be about £500,000, but it is hoped the loss will be considerably below this. The company's reserves are amply sufficient to meet this demand.

Messrs. Alfred Dent & Co., local agents, inform us that they have received a letter from the Head Office of the Norwich Union Fire Insurance Society, in which they write:—"Referring to the recent catastrophe in San Francisco, you will be pleased to learn that although we cannot yet make any reliable estimate of what our actual loss through this disaster will be, we are in a position to state that in any circumstances we shall be able to meet the same out of our Profit and Loss Account balance at the end of 1905, without encroaching upon our Reserves or Paid-up Capital."

Messrs. Fearon, Daniel & Co., who are also agents for the Norwich Union Company, send similar information.

Messrs. Scott, Harding & Co., and also Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., joint local agents, send us the report of the directors of the Liverpool & London & Globe Insurance Co., presented at the seventeenth annual meeting at Liverpool on the 15th ult. The new fire premium income for the year amounted to £2,199,100, the net losses to

£1,066,852, and the surplus carried to Profit and Loss account was £393,705. In the Life department the net premium income was £243,808, claims paid, including bonuses and endowment assurances, amounted to £312,616; and the total life annuity funds now amount to £5,437,817. There is a net balance shown in the profit and loss account of £1,231,097, and it was proposed out of this amount to pay on each £2 of stock a dividend of 33s. on account of the Fire Department and 3s. out of the life profits earned at the end of the last quinquennium, leaving a balance of £1,010,022.

GERMAN POLICY IN CHINA.

The "Times" published on the 26th of April the following interesting telegram from its Peking correspondent (Dr. Morrison), dated the 24th idem:—

Last evening, by the express train which now once a week makes the journey from Peking to Hankow in thirty-six hours, the German Minister, Baron Mumm von Schwarzenstein, left the Chinese capital on his way to Japan, where he will present his credentials as first German Ambassador. A large assemblage of Chinese and foreigners witnessed his departure. Baron Mumm's promotion has been well earned. For five years he has worked energetically for his country, and he might have obtained considerable success had not the policy of his Government been so entirely distrusted by the Chinese. The "Mailed Fist" throughout the protocol negotiations, the cruel severity of the German raiding expeditions which were sent through the country by the late Count Waldersee, the attempt to force exclusive rights in the province of Shantung, even to forbidding Chinese mines to use foreign machinery, culminating in the interference with the appointment of the provincial Governor—in a word, the attempt to convert the province of Shantung into a German Manchuria—all this policy has collapsed.

Germany now claims that her proposal on 24th October of last year to remove her troops from the province of Chihli, exclusive of Peking, as Italy, America, and Russia had previously done, has converted Chinese distrust of Germany into confidence in German friendliness. A portion of the German garrison has since been withdrawn to Tientsin and the Railway, but 1,800 men still remain. In Shantung two weak outlying posts have been withdrawn and the men have been added to the strength of the Tsingtao garrison, where fortifications, presumably against the Chinese, are being constructed with undiminished activity. The Chinese have long known that adverse criticism in the Reichstag and the fact that all the indemnity money had already been expended made it certain that the German troops would be withdrawn or reduced at the earliest opportunity at which Germany could do so without loss of prestige, but the withdrawal was postponed on account of the war.

The Chinese quickly observed that the progress of the war was upsetting German calculations and was followed by a complete change of policy on the part of Germany. For a long time past the British Government was known from time to time to have been sounding other Powers, with a view to the simul-

taneous removal of the international troops holding Tientsin and the communications with the sea. The German Minister then agreed with his colleagues that the announcement should be made conjointly, but his Emperor acted otherwise. The Emperor William hopes that he has convinced the Chinese that in the reduction of the German garrison he was actuated, not by sordid financial considerations, but by disinterested friendship for their country, which he has treated for years with the utmost harshness, even ordering his troops in 1900 to give the Chinese no quarter. The Chinese are not so easily misled.

Apart from general policy, Baron Mumm greatly helped German trade, and the German community have every reason to be satisfied with the services of their Minister, whose urbanity and hospitality have caused his departure to be regretted by the whole of the foreign community.

THE DEATH OF IBSEN.

Christiania, 23rd May.

Henrik Ibsen, Norway's greatest poet and dramatist, died peacefully at 2.30 o'clock this afternoon. Although Ibsen's literary activity ceased some years ago, when an apoplectic seizure forced him to refrain from mental effort, he had continued to be a familiar figure in the life of Christiania, and was frequently seen driving in the streets with a companion. His sudden removal, therefore, deeply impresses the capital.

On Tuesday night another seizure left him completely unconscious, and at 2 o'clock this afternoon the nurse in attendance summoned Madame Ibsen, Segurd Ibsen, his son, and the latter's wife, who remained at the bedside till the end. The poet died without a struggle. He was 78 years of age.

King Haakon, immediately upon receipt of the news of Ibsen's death, transmitted to the widow his own and Queen Maud's sympathy and condolence. The Storting and other public bodies are formally recording their national grief at the loss of this foremost figure in the literary life of the nation.

All the theatres were closed to-night. The authors' union has placed a wreath on the Ibsen monument outside the National Theatre. There will be a State funeral.

LETTERS OF A RONIN.

WRITTEN FOR THE "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

X.

RAIN ON THE MOUNTAIN TOP.

A good richa road leads to the fine old temple of Kimudera, and here our troubles begin. For my friend is of somewhat full habit, and the day is warm, and there are many, many steps to climb. We toil up those endless steps—the men steps, as the steep flight is called—and arrive at the top breathless. What a strange old temple is this Kimudera. Dingy and ancient—ancient as the Nara temples, and the abode of Kwannon. We peer into the

closed temple, and lo! the Buddhist symbols have well-nigh vanished, and Shinto tokens take their place—mirrors and *gohei*. Yet Kimüdera is the second of the thirty-three holy places of Kwannon. Could anything demonstrate better the gentle tolerance of the Buddhist faith than the admittance into a temple consecrated to the worship of a Buddhist goddess of these Shinto emblems?

The offerings in the ex-voto shed are numerous and varied, mostly crude paintings, prints, and—photographs, the latter usually of objects not even remotely connected with religion, Wakayama, or indeed anything in the last degree relevant.

The view from Kimüdera is splendid, certainly one of the finest of the kind in Japan. For comprehensiveness it will not compare with that from the summit of Asamayama or Hiyoriyama in Shima, or even from Otometoge, but it offers a panorama of great beauty, a delightful and intricate maze of the sea, the mainland and the islands clustered round the famous and oft-sung pine-stretch known as Wakanoura.

A road which crosses two bridges leads to Wakanoura. The first of these bridges, at which we pay toll, is a quaint structure, consisting of three curved wooden spans connecting the land with two rocky islets. The neighbourhood of Wakanoura is charming, and numerous small hills surrounding it are famous for the fine views they command. I must confess that we do not climb any of these hills, but admire the views from the comfortable tea-house and from the sea wall. I try to persuade my companion to mount to the temple of Enma-O, situated at the top of a dark and gloomy flight of steps—a suitable position, truly, for the temple of the King of the Dead. But with memories of Kimüdera fresh in his mind he firmly declines.

Wakayama, though situated in the comparatively remote province of Kii, is well served by railway communication, two lines having their termini here. The Nankai line links it up to the great cities of Osaka, Kioto, and Kobe, while the Kiwa joins it to Nara and Nagoya. And it is this latter line we take, en route for Koyasan, via Koyaguchi, at the foot of the mountain.

Vainly do we wait at Koyaguchi—in an inn honoured by the patronage of a considerable number of intoxicated pilgrims—for the weather to clear up. Our host is in a state of chronic apology. He apologises for the ceaseless rain—he apologises for the food—he apologises for the poor accommodation—he apologises for the absence of foreign knives and forks—he apologises because the police wish to acquire some information with regard to our family history, and each apology is accompanied with a noise like the hissing of a kettle, and a gluing of his forehead to the floor. We reflect that a ten-mile tramp up the mountain in the mud and slush, with the prospect of the rain continuing indefinitely, are not conducive to a proper enjoyment of the beauties of Koyasan, so one weeping despondent morning we sorrowfully pack our belongings and prepare to return to Kioto.

My life in Kioto was a perfect dream, and the days sped by all too quickly. Entertained by the most charming and hospitable hosts, who seemed to have no other object in life but to make plans for my enjoyment, I selfishly abandoned myself to the *dolce far niente*, and the time I had allotted for my stay seemed absurdly short. Madame, an exceedingly refined and cultured woman, had an inexhaustible

fund of folk-lore at her command, and was always willing to relate to us stories of that old Japan which she so regretted.

And what fun we used to have. Sometimes we would go to some famous temple at *matsuri* time, and mingle with the gay crowd spending the day in the spacious grounds. And we would eat our midday meal on the scarlet-blanketed *tateba* adjoining some tea-house in the pleasant sandal courts, a giant camphor-tree for parasol. And after the meal the crowd would swell, and mothers would bring their last-born babe for his *miya mairi*—his first official pilgrimage to the temple, when the infant would have his horoscope cast, and be formally consigned to the tender care and protection of Kwannon, or Bishamon, or Tenjin Sama, or some other presiding deity. With the happy, simple, contented crowd all around, we could not be other than happy and contented ourselves. And we would drink tea and eat prodigious quantities of utterly tasteless sweetmeats, until the first coming of the chill evening air as the sun went down behind Atagoyama.

Or, perhaps, we would go shopping with madame, who would spend hours in bargaining with the shopkeeper. Such a quaint bargaining, too! In silence mostly, madame squatting on her heels and chatting quietly with us, and the grave old shopman smoking endless pipes and apparently thinking of nothing in particular. There seems to be a vast deal more thought and less words expended upon shopping in Japan than with us.

Sometimes we would go out in quest of the old pawnshops and curio shops hidden away in remote corners of the city, or to some of the old shops where books and prints are sold; and here we would pore over the history of Japan in pictures, and occasionally, if we were very lucky, we might find amongst all the trash something worth buying—a *hokusai* or a *hirosige*.

And then after the bath and dinner we would sometimes saunter forth through the ghostly pine avenue leading down from Nanzenji, and through the Gionmachi to the brilliant and crowded Theatre Street—a most fascinating excursion. Here is every kind of catch-penny show—cinematographs, musicians, jugglers, contortionists, conjurors, freak exhibitions—all the varied assortment of the *Dotonbori* or *Asakusa*. One of the chief theatres is producing the story of the wicked Gompachi and his faithful sweetheart Komurasaki, and the number of people standing agape at the realistic posters illustrating this drama testifies to its popularity. Here is a cinematograph show, exhibiting alleged pictures from the Russo-Japanese war, which I shrewdly suspect to be nothing more than photographs of the Japanese military manoeuvres. And above all the din is a band somewhere in the neighbourhood, playing a weird version of that good old Japanese stand-by—"Marching through Georgia—with much banging of drums and cymbals," in fifty different sharps and flats. And the crowd surges up and down: *goisha* and *maiko* flash past to their appointments, the latter in their gorgeous dresses like brilliant butterflies leading additional glamour to the merry scene. And on and on until the brain would reel stupefied, and eyes and feet alike tired, we would wend our way homewards, up again through the gaunt pine avenue, suggestive of lurking ronins.

And I would sleepily suffer myself to be undressed and literally put to bed by the maids in my cosy little room—so little indeed that when the *audon* was lighted and the *futon* laid, there was barely room to walk round the bed without touching the walls. And the prostrate *nesan* would wish me "O yasumi" in chorus, and then blank oblivion until the screeching *amadô* swung home in the morning and I awoke to another day.

(To be continued.)

CANNED MEAT.

FROM RANCH TO TABLE.

WRITTEN FOR THE "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

"Remembrance wakes with all her busy train,
Swells at my breast, and turns the past to pain."

A "Deserted Village" couplet may seem an incongruous beginning for an article on American Canned Meat, but, as I write, there comes before me a picture of the prairies of twenty years ago with its buffalo grass, and egg cacti, the vast plains around Fort Morgan, Colorado, with roaming bunches of wild horses and thousands, yea, tens of thousands, of Bar 2 or other brand cattle. I see again the Swan ranch with its cowboys and canals and Snake's horse ranch in Wyoming (in those days a Territory, now a State) where I had my first cayuse experience under the able, if hard, tuition of Wild Horse Jerry.

In these days the coyote (prairie wolf) had fat living as was evidenced by the clean picked bones, here, there, and everywhere scattered over the prairies in conspicuous whiteness.

But these things are no more. The American packers changed all that. After perfecting the science of utility on Mr. Pig, so that at last even his squeal and the curl in his tail were converted into dollars, they turned their eyes, on the "alas, my poor brother" of advertised fame. They were quick to see that the bleaching bones represented money, and that the wolves feasted at their expense. These coyotes, cowardly scavengers of the plains, wait for the mantle of darkness to fall, and then, in herds of hundreds, rush in upon poor old animals which have lived their tenure of nature and are sick unto death. As long as there is life enough to cause a tremor of fear to shake the old carcass these prairie wolves will defer their attack, although they will impatiently rush in with their thin sharp yelps, then retire, until absolute stillness of their victim proclaims they may now safely do their worst.

These were the conditions of the palmy days of the "land of liberty," before the days of the combine of packers or Meat Trust. Money was plentiful, prosperity beamed in all her brightness throughout her vast domains, the cattle ranges of the West not excepted. In these days the rancher only cut out for market choice heavy steers; he reckoned poor creatures not worth while. The highly-paid cowboy, too, sunned himself in this free and easy carelessness. But money got tight. Some said it was the manipulation of financiers. In these

matters I am not versed. All I know is that from that time things have gone from bad to worse, until to-day the groan of the United States is heavy because of proved manipulations, corners, and Trusts.

Prices of meat dropped. The rancher could no longer afford to keep a large outfit. Many unnecessary expenses were cut off and gradually the typical American cowboy has faded away before advanced economics. No longer do you see the unfenced plains dotted with cattle roaming at will, no more the picturesque cowboy—or bunches of wild horses. Their place has been taken by "The Sheltered Cot," the cultivated farm. Railroads intruded and interlaced the raw prairies with a network of lines so that it became possible for the tiller of the soil to "go West and grow up with the country." How these intrusions were resented by the ever-ready-with-his-gun cowboy has been told in many a thrilling tale. For three years I was in an outfit of these ruthless cutters-up of the home of freedom, and how we surveyors were hated. To these frontiersmen a surveying party meant a county seat with its courthouse and all the trammelling accessories of law. Then again, adding insult to injury, came the fence laws. Would that pen could utter the sublime language of Wild Horse Jerry and his friends as they saw themselves "cribbled, cabined, confined" through court-houses, shanty towns, and hay seed farmers. But all these came space, the guns of whole outfits of cowboys being inadequate to drive back the surveyor, prevent the home-seeker from locating, on homestead pre-emption, or tree claim, although many an honest man lost his life through seeking to avail himself of the opening up of the golden West.

Thus hemmed in, the rancher had to bow to the inevitable. His area of pasture was no longer boundless. Government officials were there to see his cattle did not trespass that fences were not broken down, and that, as a whole, the rights of his unwelcome neighbour, the new home-seeker, were protected.

What wonder, then, that he deigned to round up the despised wolf's food, the maimed, the sick, the old? The refuse of the range, anything on four legs, was driven to market to help pay the freight on the better-grade stock, and so there came to be seen in the Chicago stockyards such stock that people began to marvel what the packers could do with such stuff and queries appeared in the papers as to what use the packers could put, and did put, these animals to. These queries were not answered until the muttering grew to a grumbling, and the grumbling to a mighty rumbling.

Shall I describe the creatures which caused this revulsion? If I did, dear reader, the thought of that corned beef you so enjoyed on that picnic would—well, your appreciation would be dulled. The age-dimmed eyes of the poor running-sore old brute with scarce any life in it after having been driven from the ranch to the railroad and transported to Chicago. And there were thousands such, and worse. At first this product was crudely canned and the coarse, black-coloured, stringy meat, told its tale, but soon, men well versed in the use of chemicals and doctoring meat were put in charge of the canning departments, and, for a time, the nice-coloured tender corned and roast beef, attractively labelled, was in general demand.

But "Honest Abe" (Lincoln) was right. "You can fool some of the people all the

time, all the people some of the time, but you can't fool all the people all the time." So the clamour grew. Scandals arose. Stories of deaths traced to canned meat poisoning came to light. Government interfered. Government inspectors were appointed, and—but a more able pen than mine has told this part of the story. I only said that I know the true inwardness of canning departments—and I never eat canned meat.

My heading "From Ranch to Table" is a quotation from a packer's advertisement. Such a beautiful story it was of a magnificent steer, an animal with expansive forehead and kindly look. The book told all about the careful selection of the choicest bovines for the canning department, of the scrupulous care in the interest of a discriminating public, but I am sure no poor animal so good looking as that of the attractively coloured photograph was ever so honoured as to be converted into canned meat, else some stockyards commission man made a great mistake in price, as "Canners" are quoted next to nothing, and such fine-looking steers as appear in canning department advertisements come high.

ROUND UP.

THE TRANS-SIBERIAN ROUTE.

MR. LEVIE'S COMPLAINTS.

The "Kobe Herald" of the 11th inst. contains a lengthy letter, from which we take a summary, signed by a Mr. R. B. Levien, in the course of which he makes a number of complaints about travel by the Chinese Eastern Railway. He says that he left Kobe on the 15th of May on board the s.s. Ohio III., and among his fellow travellers were two English ladies, a French gentleman, and an English journalist, accompanied by a friend, all of whom had booked, for the railway journey to St. Petersburg, or beyond, through Mr. Friede's agencies in Japan. The two ladies, it should be added, had paid for tickets to London at the Kobe agency. They were given no intimation that there was any doubt as to full facilities being available for their journey. At Nagasaki Mr. Friede assured them that he had sent due instructions to his representative at Vladivostok, and that accommodation would be provided for them at that port if the steamer lost the express train. The vessel reached Vladivostok in excellent time, arriving at 10 p.m., on the 21st, whereas the weekly express train did not leave until 8 a.m. on the 22nd. No one from Mr. Friede's office was present to receive them, and when the representative was sent for he said that the telegram which he had received from Mr. Friede had merely stated that five passengers were to arrive by the steamer, no information being given as to their destinations. Not only had no seats on the train been booked, but there was not any possibility of obtaining any. In fact, owing to the great numbers of officers, officials, and others, at present using the line, the berths in the weekly express trains are generally fully booked some three weeks in advance. Only about thirty through passengers to St. Petersburg from Vladivostok can be booked by each train. Consequently although fares were accept-

ed by the agencies in Japan, with the full assurance that places would be booked, there had never in fact been any prospect of being able to obtain berths in the train by which they proposed to travel. It also soon became clear that Mr. Friede and his agents had no special facilities in regard to the securing of accommodation in the trains. All they could do, apparently, was to take tickets in the same way as any ordinary person if any places are available. In this particular instance, all Mr. Friede's representative at Vladivostok was able to do was to obtain tickets as far as Irkutsk by the train leaving on the 29th, a week later, the passengers even then having to take their chance of being able to continue the journey thence to St. Petersburg. He therefore returned to each of the ladies a further sum of 131.65 roubles out of the money which they had paid at Kobe. Fortunately through the courtesy of a couple of Russian officers of Mr. Levien's acquaintance he was able to obtain a promise to arrange for the ladies, after waiting a week for the next express, to have reservations from Irkutsk to St. Petersburg, purely by a private arrangement. The French gentleman had to resign himself to booking to Irkutsk and taking his chance of getting on from there, and the English journalist and his friend elected to travel by slow trains rather than incur the expense of staying for a week at such a costly place as Vladivostok.

As to the question of accommodation at Vladivostok, it was found by the ladies and the other travellers that no provision whatever had been made for them, and that there was little, if any, possibility of obtaining rooms in the hotels or elsewhere. Mr. Friede's representative promised to obtain rooms, but could not give any definite undertaking. A room was found for the ladies at the house of a friend or they could not have obtained any proper quarters during their week of waiting. Mr. Levien also states that Mr. Friede's Agency does not appear at present to be able to guarantee passengers the facilities which they are entitled to expect from the advertisements, and takes exception to the absence of any English-speaking representative in the office at Vladivostok and to the lack of accommodation while waiting at that port.

MR. FRIEDE'S VERSION.

A representative of this paper interviewed Mr. Friede on Monday afternoon in his Shanghai office, and drew his attention to Mr. Levien's letter. Mr. Friede's explanation was as follows:

Mr. Friede's agent at Kobe issued tickets to the passengers mentioned, to Paris, and London, at the same time informing them that they should wire to Vladivostok to secure train accommodation. When the Ohio III was about to sail Mr. Friede arrived at Nagasaki. He at once informed the Trans-Siberian passengers that he had not yet made arrangements to book passengers farther than St. Petersburg or Moscow, and returned them the excess of fare they had paid. The only difference this made was that the passengers themselves would have to secure tickets for the continuance of their journey beyond these places. Mr. Friede guaranteeing to refund any sum they had to pay over the excess returned. At the same time he strenuously urged the passengers for Europe, especially

the two ladies, to postpone their departure until the next steamer, as the express leaving Vladivostok on the 22nd, which was the first since the war, was certain to be full. All five passengers insisted on continuing their journey, though the small chance they had of obtaining accommodation on the express was frequently emphasized. Mr. Friede pointed out the difficulty of obtaining rooms at Vladivostok should the express be full, but Mr. Leven himself undertook to find quarters for the ladies. Mr. Friede who had only just returned from Vladivostok had found it impossible to get a room in the hotels there and had accordingly bespoken one which he was assured would be vacated in a day or two, for the use of his agent who was then on his way out. He accordingly wired to his agent, who had only just arrived, to attempt to get berths on the express for the Ohio's passengers, and to give up his room to the ladies if no hotel accommodation could be procured. It turned out as he had predicted. The express was full, and to make matters worse Mr. Friede's agent had not been able to get the promised room at the hotel. Under the circumstances no objection would have been made if the passengers had remained on board, as the Ohio was in port nearly a week. The journalist and his friend, together with the Frenchman, took the advice given to them by Mr. Friede at Nagasaki, and went on to Irkutsk by the mail train, while Mr. Friede's agent procured accommodation on the following week's express for the ladies. Mr. Friede maintains that he clearly explained to all the passengers that if they insisted on proceeding without having previously booked railway berths they did so entirely at their own risk. He will not accept passengers now until he has cabled to Vladivostok and received a reply from his agent that train accommodation has been booked. As regards the complaint about his agent's linguistic ability, Mr. Friede states that he does speak English—though not quite fluently—but that it was easier for him to converse with Mr. Leven in German, his native tongue.

THE JAPANESE PRISONERS IN VLADIVOSTOK.

A very pitiful letter is published by the "Asahi Shimbun." It comes from one Hayashi Yoshio, who is now lying in jail at Vladivostok and it was sent by him to a firm in Moji, the firm on whose behalf he proceeded originally to the north. He says that he was arrested on the 2nd of May on suspicion of being a spy and that he has been lying in jail ever since. Twice or thrice he has been called up and examined, his questioners constantly urging him to confess that he is a lieutenant or a captain in disguise whereas he is little more than a shop-boy. There were eighteen others in prison with him, similarly charged, at the time of writing, but we know that twelve of them have since been released. He describes the manoeuvres resorted to to get his letter sent and he speaks in strong terms of the very harsh treatment given to him and his companions in misery. They have nothing but black bread and tea for sustenance; there are no medical attendants nor any

comforts whatever for the sick; they are not furnished with any covering at night and the cold is still severe; and they have been robbed of nearly all their money and valuables. The writer had 117 yen on his person when he was arrested. This was taken from him, and after repeated applications to have it restored, he received 17 yen and was informed that this was the whole sum. Another prisoner had 390 yen. He took the precaution of obtaining a receipt for it, but when he subsequently demanded it the jailer replied that no such money existed. The production of the receipt did not mend matters; it merely elicited an explanation that the officer who had signed it was no longer in Vladivostok. Of course there can be no manner of excuse for such treatment of prisoners. It is a pity that Japanese sentiment should be thus outraged.—"Japan Daily Mail."

Law Reports.

H. M. SUPREME COURT.

Shanghai, 15th June.

Before Sir HAVILLAND DE SAUSMAREZ, Judge.

JOSEPH JOHN GILMORE v. HENRY BENNERTZ.

Mr. W. N. Symonds appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. L. E. P. Jones for the defendant.

JUDGMENT.

His Lordship, in delivering judgment, said that the position was now this: on the 3rd of May he had delivered judgment and found what the relations between the parties were, what was the position of the Tls. 25,000 paid under the agreement of the 30th of January, 1906, and what debts ought to be paid out of it. On these findings he took a reference in chambers himself, or rather, he enquired into the accounts in chambers, and heard certain arguments on the position of Tschaw's debt and other matters, and it was agreed that they should be taken as an argument in Court. He had now made up the accounts as well as he could and they were embodied in three papers. The first was a summary of partnership accounts and money expended up to the 29th of June, 1905. Secondly, there was a finding on the liabilities in respect of which Tls. 25,000 were paid to Bennertz. Finally, there was the adjustment of liabilities by his finding, of the sum due by defendant to plaintiff. In taking the accounts he had rather rashly assessed Tls. 300, as being the amount which plaintiff had expended on partnership purposes out of the

money which he had got from Mr. Mickie. He had now reduced that to Tls. 225 as being more consistent with the evidence.

His Lordship then read the following:—

SUMMARY OF PARTNERSHIP ACCOUNTS AND MONEY EXPENDED TO 29TH JUNE, 1905.

After taking the accounts it Tls.
appears that the expenditure by Bennertz to be debited to the partnership is 5,873.79
and by Gilmore 225.00
Tls. 5,898.79

The only sum made by the partnership is represented by the compensation of Tls. 5,200 paid by the Chinese.

In order to carry on this business Bennertz borrowed in this time Tls. 10,250.72, of which Tls. 2,000 (disputed as to Tls. 1,000) was from one Tschaw, and Gilmore borrowed \$915, at 73 say Tls. 667.95.

The living expenses of the parties while at Chngsha have been eliminated from the accounts.

	Result.	Tls.
Partnership liable for	5,898.79	
Bennertz	4,576.93	
Gilmore	442.95	
Tls.	10,918.67	

LIABILITIES IN RESPECT OF WHICH

Tls. 25,000 WAS PAID TO BENNERTZ. Tschaw's debt.

I find that this does not, with the exception of a small portion, come within the scope of the agreement of the 30th of January, 1906. There is nothing in it to show that all debts, whenever contracted, were to be liquidated out of the Tls. 25,000. I think that sum was paid to clear the defendant out of Chngsha and to provide a sum to liquidate all his debts in connection with his business or residence there. The major portion of Tschaw's debt does not come within this.

As to the amount, the plaintiff admits Tls. 1,000, the defendant claims Tls. 2,000. There is a considerable balance of the money raised by Bennertz and appearing in accounts 1 and 2 which was not expended on the partnership. There is no proof of the expenditure of as much as Tls. 2,000 in Chngsha, and I assess the amount out of the judgment debt of Tls. 7,400 which was not so expended as Tls. 6,000.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

To the extent of Tls. 390 these subscriptions are not within the agreement of the 30th of January, 1906.

FURTHER DEDUCTIONS.

	Tls.
Andrews and George	97.50
Disallowed on taking accounts numbered 1 & 2	111.50
Total amount in respect of which this sum of Tls. 25,000.00 was paid.	
On Bennertz Account ...	34,653.64
Tls.	
Less Tschaw's debt. 6,000	
" Subscriptions.. 390	
Further Deductions 209	
.....	6,599.00
	28,054.64
Add debt to Mickie	225.00
Tls.	28,279.64

FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities from whatever cause arising For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Bad Legs, Skin and Blood Diseases. Pimples, and Sores of all kinds, its effects are marvellous. The results of wonderful cures have been effected by it. Sold everywhere at 2s. 9d. per bottle. Beware of worthless imitations.—ADV.

ADJUSTMENT OF LIABILITIES.

Of total liabilities Tls. 34,878.64,	
Tls. 28,279.64 are charged on	
Tls. 25,000	
Tls. 6,599.00 are payable by	
Bennertz otherwise.	
Of Tls. 28,279.64 charged	Tls.
Partnership debts represent	5,898.79
Bennertz business and pri-	
vate debts	22,380.85
Paying these proportionately out of	
Tls. 25,000 and neglecting cents :	
Partnership debts to be paid	5,212
Bennertz business and pri-	
vate	19,788
	Tls....25,000
There remains an unpaid part-	
nership debt of	686.79
And this being charged on the	
sum of 5,200 leaves	4,513.21
	Tls....5,200.00

Of this Tls. 4,593 about 1/4
accrued after dissolution,
leaving as profits, to Ben-
nertz..... 4,166.00

The sum of Tls. 5,200 was undoubt-
edly paid in connection with the
transaction which took place during the
thirteen months preceding the 15th July,
1904.

All liabilities in connection with those
months being liquidated Tls. 4,166 must
be taken as Bennertz's profits and under
the agreement plaintiff is entitled to
one-fourth of these, i.e. Tls. 1,041 and
he is further entitled to have Tls. 225
in respect of Mickle's debt to be paid
out of the funds in Bennertz's hands.

Mr. Symonds asked for costs.

Mr. Jones opposed this application.
He called his Lordship's attention to
the point he had raised with regard to
partnership assets being applied to the
liquidation of partnership debts. The
Judgment did not find anything about
this.

His Lordship said he thought he
had made it quite clear. He had
found that the Tls. 25,000 were partner-
ship assets. The Changsha people, he
took it, looked to defendant. Whether
he had a partner or not did not worry
them much.

Mr. Jones, on the question of
costs reminded his Lordship that
before defendant left Changsha he
offered Mr. Gilmore a considerably
larger sum than was now awarded
to him.

His Lordship said he thought it a
great pity that Mr. Gilmore had not
accepted defendant's offer, but, so far
as he understood from the course of
the case, that offer no longer stood.

Mr. Jones said it was withdrawn in
consequence of these proceedings.

His Lordship said the usual course
was to pay the money into Court.
Defendant fought the question whether
there was anything due at all.

Mr. Symonds again asked for costs.
He thought it had been made
abundantly clear that the inquiry was
not uselessly raised, plaintiff having
succeeded to the extent of Tls. 1,041,
plus Tls. 225.

His Lordship did not know whether
plaintiff was entitled to have the Tls.
225 paid to him.

Eventually, defendant raising no
objection, his Lordship decided that the
Tls. 225 should be paid to plaintiff on

his producing a receipt from the Stan-
dard Oil Company on behalf of Mr.
Mickle. With consent of both parties
his Lordship undertook to fix the costs,
which together with the sum of Tls.
1,041 found due to plaintiff, would be
paid out of the Tls. 5,200 now in Court.
His Lordship saw no reason why the
Tls. 7,400 in Court should be touched
in any way. Defendant would be paid
the balance of the sum of Tls. 5,200.

Shanghai, 20th June.

Before Sir HAVILLAND DE SAUSMAREZ,
Judge.

IN THE MATTER OF THE PARSEE CEME-
TERY TRUST DEED AND IN THE
MATTER OF THE ACT 52,
GEORGE III, C. 101 etc.

The hearing of the petition had been
adjourned from the 25th of May.

Mr. A. S. P. White-Cooper represent-
ed the trustees, the petitioners, Mr.
L. E. P. Jones appeared on behalf of
the Parsee community of Hongkong,
who had been served with a copy
of the petition and affidavit, and,
secondly, on behalf of a portion of the
Parsee community of Shanghai.

Mr. Jones said his instructions from
Hongkong were only received on the
15th instant, and they were only in the
nature of a letter intimating that the
Hongkong community claimed to be in-
terested in the property of the Shanghai
community, and informing him that
fuller instructions could not be given
until the translation of certain docu-
ments in the Parsee language had been
completed. Counsel was also instructed
to apply for an adjournment of the
hearing of the petition until he received
these instructions. Counsel therefore
applied for an adjournment for a fort-
night.

Mr. White-Cooper said His Lordship
would remember that at the hearing of
the application for directions it was
directed that the petition and a copy of
the affidavit supporting it be served on
all resident members of the Parsee com-
munity in Shanghai. His Lordship asked
if the Parsees in Canton should not be
served, but the Hongkong and Canton
community were only interested towards
the end of 1862 or the beginning of
1863. Counsel's clients thought that
all possible publication should be given
in the matter, and counsel wrote to his
firm's agents in Hongkong and the head
of the community was served in Hong-
kong. The Canton and Hongkong com-
munity were the same. Counsel thought
an adjournment for ten days would be
sufficient.

His Lordship adjourned the hearing
to the 2nd of July.

In reply to his Lordship, Mr. White-
Cooper said the scheme would be
settled in Chambers and then adjourned
into Court.

Mr. Jones said the nature of the
proceedings so far as the portion
of the Shanghai community he repre-
sented was concerned, was that the
Court would be asked to make a
declaration that any scheme made by
the Court would be submitted on the
finding, or direction, of the meaning of
the Deed of Trust.

His Lordship remarked that it would
be as well that there should not be any
adjournment on the 2nd of July. Mr.
Jones would let Mr. White-Cooper
know what he had to meet; otherwise
the case might not be concluded before
the vacation.

Mr. Jones said he would do so.
The Court then rose.

H. M. POLICE COURT.

Shanghai, 18th June.

Before G. W. KING, Esq.,
Acting Police Magistrate.

R. (S. M. P.) v. HARAM SINGH.

Haram Singh was charged with
stealing two lamps, value \$3, from the
Tramway Company on the Yangtseepoo
Road about 9.30 p.m. on the 16th
inst. Defendant was also charged with
assaulting Ram Singh while assisting
a Chinaman in detaining the lamps.

Indian P. C. 234 stated that he was
on duty in Yangtseepoo Road about
9.40 p.m. on Saturday when he saw
the defendant and an Indian watchman
fighting. A Chinaman told witness
that defendant had taken some lamps
away, and witness detained the man.
Witness saw the defendant strike the
watchman.

A Chinese watchman, employed by
the Tramway Company, stated that he
saw the defendant take lamps from
the roadway. He gave chase, and
caught defendant, who thereupon struck
him. An Indian watchman assisted
to hold the defendant until he was
handed over to the policeman. The
defendant put the lamps down when he
was captured.

The Indian watchman referred to,
also gave evidence of the assault.

Accused said he did not steal the
lamps. He was accused by the watch-
man on account of former trouble.
Defendant added that he had no house
in which he could use the lamps, and
"I could not go to India by realising
money on them." He denied the
assault, and said that as he was a dis-
charged policeman he would rather die
of hunger than commit a theft.

Inspector Aiers said the defendant
was discharged from the police, as he
had false papers.

His Worship said the theft of the
lamps was not a serious charge and
he was not satisfied that he should
proceed to convict on that, but on the
charge of assault defendant would go
to prison for seven days with hard
labour.

RUSSIAN CONSULAR
COURT.

Shanghai, 18th June.

Before Mr. S. Brodiansky, Vice-Consul,
Acting Judicially.

S. M. P. v. RIZAEFF.

M. D. Rizaoff, a Russian protégé, of
17 Foochow Road, was charged with
recklessly driving a horse and trap, to
the common danger of the public,
in Nanking Road, and thereby
knocking down and injuring Police
Constable Halley, 89, while in the ex-
ecution of his duty, about 5.30 p.m. on
the 5th inst.

Defendant denied the offence.

Inspector Wilson conducted the case
for the Police.

Defendant said he was driving slowly
when he was hemmed in by some rich-
shas on the one side and the constable
was on the other. His right shaft
touched the constable and he, defendant,
pushed him with his hand so as to keep
him from the wheel when Halley fell
down.

P. C. Halley said that about 5.30 p.m.
on the 5th inst. he was on duty in

Nanking Road when he was suddenly struck from behind by the shaft of a dog-cart. Witness stumbled forward badly, but to save himself from going underneath the trap he grabbed at the pony's head and got hold of the rein close to the bridle. The pony proceeded about four or five yards and was brought to a standstill. Witness looked back to see who was in the carriage, but no-one was sitting in it; defendant was walking along the road some yards away. The pony immediately began to plunge and kick and tried to bolt. It struggled to the side of the road, and on getting to the footpath it fell to its knees. When it got up it reared on its hind legs, lifting witness off the ground, and then they both fell together, witness underneath the pony.

By Inspector Wilson—The pony would not keep quiet. The defendant was four or five yards away; standing in the road, when witness first pulled up the pony. Neither the defendant, nor his mafoo, offered any assistance. He did not hear defendant shout. Witness had been in hospital ever since the occurrence. (Doctor's certificate produced.)

Defendant repeated that he tried to push the policeman out of the way of the trap.

By his Honour—Witness held the pony to try to prevent it from bolting, as it would certainly have done. He asked the defendant for his name when he was standing in the road. He did not see him in the trap at all. The defendant gave him a card, but refused to give his address, saying that it was in the Hong List. When Inspector Wilson came up he gave his address.

Defendant accused the policeman of pushing his pony down because he would not give him his address. The policeman lost his temper when he was touched.

In answer to his Honour P. C. Halley said that there was plenty of room for the defendant to pass. There was little traffic just at that time. He could not say how fast he was driving.

Inspector Wilson pointed out that defendant was charged with reckless driving and not with furious driving.

P. C. 100, Butler, said the defendant had no idea of the way to drive. He corroborated the previous witness's statement as to what happened. Witness was in plain clothes at the time. The pony tried to get away. There was only one carriage anywhere near defendant's trap, and that was thirty or forty yards ahead. The minute the shaft struck the policeman in the back the defendant dropped the reins and jumped out of the trap.

Defendant said his horse fell down badly and then he jumped out.

Witness in reply to the Court said directly the policeman took hold of the rein the defendant jumped out. Then the pony tried to bolt. When Halley was struck he would have fallen if he had not taken the rein.

His Honour remarked that the cause of the trouble was the policeman taking hold of the pony.

P. C. Halley said he had to take hold of the pony to prevent himself falling. If he had fallen he might have been kicked to death.

P. C. 99, Fox, corroborated. The pony swerved to the side of the road and then fell. He then tried to get away again. Even when the animal was out of the harness he tried to bolt.

In reply to the Court P. C. Halley said he was walking down the centre of the road when he was struck. The defendant tried to pass on the left-hand side.

Defendant said the horse was shot at 7 p.m.

His Honour remarked, when another police witness was called:—There seem to have been a great many policemen there.

Inspector Wilson:—That is a common thing in the Nanking Road.

P. E. 63, Donovan then gave similar evidence to the other eye-witnesses.

His Honour said the question of the action of the police did not come under his jurisdiction. Defendant must proceed against the police in the British Court. He had only to judge as to whether the defendant was guilty of careless driving.

Inspector Wilson remarked that action was being taken in the British Court.

His Honour said that P. C.'s 63 and 99 had stated that the dog-cart was a black one. He wished them to sign a statement to that effect.

Inspector Wilson said he had no objection to the witnesses signing the whole of the statements they made, but not a part of it, as an action was pending in the British Court.

His Honour said he wished it for his own Court.

Defendant said P.C. 100 had stated that the pony was a white one. He would like that statement signed.

P.C.'s 63 and 99 then signed a paper that the dog-cart was black. They added that they meant the body of it was black.

Indian P.C. 165 proceeded to state what he saw.

His Honour asked the witnesses to write down their evidence for him.

Inspector Wilson said he would like to refer the matter to the Captain Superintendent of Police.

His Honour said the evidence must be signed. That was the rule in all the Courts in Europe. They must write down their evidence and sign it.

Inspector Wilson said the witnesses had given their evidence and if it had been written down as it was given, if it was correct, they would have signed it. It was not usual for policemen to write out their own statements.

P. C. 100 signed a paper saying that the horse was a white one.

Indian P. C. 165 concluded his evidence. The pony fell on the top of the foreign policeman. He was sure the defendant jumped out when the foreigner was first struck.

His Honour said it was quite clear that there was careless driving and that defendant jumped out of the dog-cart when he ought to have remained in it. The policemen were always in the middle of the street to direct traffic. It was a general rule that one must pay attention to policemen and must pass them when in the road. In passing a driver must take care; if he could not pass then he must stop his pony.

Defendant said he was going very slowly at the time. He shouted several times. He had no further evidence except that of his mafoo. He had been summoned to attend Court but did not bring his mafoo.

His Honour said if defendant wished to bring further evidence then he would adjourn the case. The question of the action of the policeman was not for him to decide.

Defendant said he would not insist on an adjournment to bring his mafoo. His Honour imposed a fine of \$20.

JAPANESE CONSULAR COURT.

Shanghai, 18th June.

Before MR. D. YAMAMOTO,
Police Magistrate.

S. M. POLICE v. T. HAYAKAWA.

T. Hayakawa, sailor on the cruiser Takachiho, was charged with being drunk and disorderly in Boone Road on the 17th inst. and with assaulting the complainants, Wong Shue-tung and Yung Yue-koo. Further, with assaulting native police constables Nos. 763 and 385 while in the execution of their duty at the same time and place.

Inspector Bourke stated the nature of the case, and accused was sent on board his ship for trial and punishment.

S. M. POLICE v. K. FUJITA.

K. Fujita, 133 Haining Road, was charged with being drunk and disorderly in Scott Road on the 17th inst. Further with damaging the uniforms of Indian police constables, Nos. 198 and 278, to the extent of \$5.00 at the same time and place.

Inspector Bourke prosecuted on behalf of the police.

Accused was ordered to pay the damages and sent to prison for three days.

MIXED COURT.

Shanghai, 15th June.

Before MR. SUN, Deputy Magistrate,
and MR. B. TWYMAN, British Assessor.

THE TALE OF A CHEQUE.

Chang Ah-foh, single coolie, Kinkiang Road, and Wong Yue-zung, married coolie, Hongkew, were charged with being concerned together in unlawfully retaining in their possession a cheque for \$171.94, and attempting to obtain the said sum from the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank on the 14th of June, 1906.

J. B. Owen stated that, as he was leaving Shanghai on the morning, he would like to have his evidence taken at once. On the 1st of June he was going to the offices of the China Navigation Co., about 2.50 p.m. Just before he came to the office, he noticed he had lost the cheque in question, though he had had it in his hand a moment before. He at once went back to the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank and instructed the bank to stop the payment of the cheque. He advertised his loss in the "Shanghai Times" for four days to no avail, and called at the bank nearly every day. He heard nothing of the cheque until he learnt that on the 14th inst. a Chinaman tried to cash it. A few leaves had been taken out of his pay-in book (produced).

The accused said one of them found the cheque and handed it to the other, who gave it to a certain contractor, named Chang. The police had been unable to effect this man's arrest. He lived on the Chinese Bund, and Mr. Browett had said he would be responsible for him any time he was wanted. This Chang was the man who had tried to cash the cheque, and the case was accordingly remanded for his appearance. The

magistrate would issue a summons for the arrest of Chang, and in the meantime the accused would be released on security by the Court.

CARCILIA RIDESOUT, NEO SINE CAUSA.

See Ah-ching, married dairyman, Bubbling Well Road, was charged at the instance of the Health Department with adulterating milk with water.

Mr. T. N. Huggall said the milk contained 25 per cent of water. The man had already been convicted four times for the same offence.

In reply to the magistrate's dulcet inquiry, the accused explained that the unconscionable amount of water in the lacteal fluid let loose from his establishment on a harsh, unforgiving world was due to the fact that his cows had eaten green grass. (Loud laughter). The inspector suggested, as an amendment to this answer, that the grass was wet. (Renewed laughter).

Mr. Huggall said the verdure of the herb was scarcely responsible for 25 per cent of water. The accused's wife looked after the dairy.

Fined \$100.

Another dairyman, Tai Woo-daing by name, against whom two previous convictions were recorded, was likewise fined \$100.

ANOTHER PHOEBUS FROM THE HORSE BAZAAR IN TROUBLE.

Sang Tung-hai, single mafuo, Hanbury Road, was charged with recklessly driving a pony attached to a carriage on Fearon Road on the 10th inst., thereby overturning a licensed ricscha, the occupant of which, a Japanese lady, was thrown out and received grievous bodily harm.

Mr. J. Noble, of the Horse Bazaar, said the accused was driving from Hanbury Road across the bridge over the Hongkew Creek to Fearon Road. Three ricschas were passing along Fearon Road in front of the bridge. He allowed one to pass, and then signed to the others to keep back. The second coolie paid no heed to his warning with the result that there was an accident. Mr. Noble pointed out that the ricscha was overturned by the pony's head, so that if the carriage were being driven at any speed, it would have gone right over it.

Inspector Bourke said the ricscha coolie was not in Court. He had been told to turn up, but did not appear. The mafuo drove away after the accident, but was captured by native police constables, No. 394 and 599. The lady was detained some time in hospital to have her head bandaged. The ricscha was only slightly damaged.

The Japanese lady was unable to shed any further light on the events preceding the accident. All she knew was that she was thrown out of the ricscha.

The native policemen testified to having captured the accused, who drove away, heedless of the damage he had done.

The accused was fined \$10 and ordered to pay \$10 to the complainant. Magistrate and assessor agreed that the affair was probably a pure accident, but the accused would have to be punished for going off; he should have remained.

THEFT ON THE RIVER.

Two boatmen of the Shanghai Tug and Lighter Co., and three other boatmen were charged with stealing eight bales of American sheeting, valued at Tls. 640, from a registered cargo boat, No. 249, on the night of the 7th inst.

The case had been previously before the Court when the two boatmen of the Tug and Lighter Co., Hsu San-lang and Lu Chin-lang, were sentenced to eighteen and twelve months' imprisonment with hard labour, respectively. The three other boatmen—Hsieh Huch'uan, Hsieh Chin-hua, and Kung Ah-ch'uan—were each sent to prison for three months.

At this hearing the laodah and two other boatmen were charged with taking part in the theft.

Inspector T. Mellows said the cargo was ex Nippon Maru. The accused opened the batches of the lighter and stole the eight bales of sheeting. They were captured by the River Police at midnight as they were going up to the native city to sell the stolen goods.

The Assessor enquired if it was true that the laodah's son had committed suicide the previous evening.

Inspector Mellows said he had killed himself with an over-dose of opium. The daughter of the laodah said that, unless her father was released, his wife would also commit suicide. The accused pleaded that they were asleep at the time of the theft, just the excuse made in a previous case. The Japanese supervisor took his eyes off the tally-sticks for a moment, to light a cigarette, and the accused seized the opportunity to remove two sticks, so that the theft would not be noticed so soon.

The three men were released on security.

UNFAIR COMPETITION.

Five hawkers were brought up at the instance of Mr. T. N. Huggall, Inspector of Markets, for establishing a private market contrary to Municipal Regulations.

Mr. Huggall said he had received numerous complaints from stall holders in the Maloo Market to the effect that these and other men were establishing a private market in Woo-fung-loong, an alleyway close by. There were plenty of stalls provided for them in the public market, if they wished to avail themselves of them, but they preferred to hawk their goods outside, as thus they saved the license fee and could undersell their rivals in the market. The offence was contrary to By-law No. 34 of the Municipal Regulations.

The Assessor remarked that the men were charged with causing obstruction. Was it an offence to hawk in the Settlement?

Inspector Wilson said that depended on the nature of the goods sold.

The Assessor asked to see a copy of the Municipal Regulations.

Mr. Huggall said there had previously been a regular market in that place, but it was now all built over, and closed by order of the Municipal Council. Some thirty or forty hawkers frequented the place, but always cleared out when the police appeared.

The five men were fined \$3 each.

Shanghai, 16th June.

Before Mr. KUAN, Magistrate, and Mr. SCHIRMER (German Assessor).

A HOOLIGAN GANG.

Thirteen natives, described as loafers, three of whom were mere lads, were before the Court to answer no less than seventy-four charges of theft, highway robbery, etc.; and were further charged with being members of an organised gang of thieves and loafers and a source of danger to the peace and good order of the Settlement.

It appeared that the prisoners were in the habit of going out in small gangs of five or six and pooling the proceeds of the robberies committed by them.

There were seventy complainants, and the evidence of thirty or forty was heard. Several of the prisoners had previous convictions recorded against them.

Four of the prisoners were sentenced to four years' imprisonment each, with hard labour, and the remainder to three years' imprisonment each, with hard labour. All were to be expelled from the Settlement at the expiration of their sentences.

Six of the above-mentioned prisoners were further charged with having been concerned together in five burglaries, and further, with having been concerned together in unlawfully and feloniously stabbing one Chang Ah-kong with a knife on various parts of the body, thereby causing him grievous bodily harm, at 7.30 p.m. on the 6th of June, in an alleyway off the North Honan Road.

Sergeant Macgregor said that the complainant was very seriously injured and was likely to be in hospital for some time.

The hearing was adjourned sine die, to enable the complainant to appear.

HARBOURING THIEVES.

Three lodging-house keepers appeared to answer a charge of harbouring well-known thieves and loafers in their licensed lodging-houses, contrary to the conditions of their licenses.

The proprietor of a hot-water shop was brought up on a similar charge.

Sergeant Macgregor pointed out that most of the above-mentioned gang of thieves were arrested in the lodging-houses and hot-water shop of the people now summoned. Several ugly-looking swords and knives (produced) were found on the premises of the hot-water shop.

The three lodging-house keepers were each sentenced to three days' imprisonment and their licenses were ordered to be cancelled.

The proprietor of the hot-water shop was fined \$30 and sentenced to two weeks' imprisonment.

ANOTHER HOOLIGAN HEAVILY SENTENCED.

Siang Kung-teo was brought up on remand, charged with being a well-known bad character and a member of a gang of armed robbers, and a source of danger to the peace and good order of the Settlement.

The evidence had been taken at a previous sitting of the Court and the prisoner was now sentenced to three years' imprisonment, with hard labour, and to be expelled from the Settlement at the expiration of his sentence.

AN ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION.

A loafer named Sung Doo-mau was charged with stabbing a native on North Thibet Road at 7.30 p.m. on the 13th instant; and with stabbing another native outside the limits of the Settlement at 7.45 p.m. on the same date.

From the evidence of the complainants it appeared that at 7.30 p.m. on the 13th instant the first complainant was walking along North Thibet Road, when the prisoner, who was with two other men, came up to him and shouting, "It is he," stabbed him four times about the chest and left side. The complainant called for help and the prisoner then ran outside the limits of the Settlement and endeavoured to find concealment in a tea-shop. A coolie

employed in the tea-shop told him that he could not hide there, whereupon the man pulled out a knife (produced) and stabbed the coolie in the left arm. He was eventually captured by the master of the tea-shop and handed over to the police.

The prisoner was sentenced to five years' imprisonment, with hard labour, after which he was to be expelled from the Settlement.

THE CANTON ROAD MURDER.

A man named T-ang Ah-ming was charged with being concerned with others (three of whom had already been tried and sent to the City) in the murder of one Koo Da-shing in a tea-shop, No. 500, Canton Road, on the 27th of April; and further with being a well-known bad character and a member of a gang of armed loafers and a source of danger to the peace and good order of the Settlement.

Koo Da-shing was shot and stabbed in the Canton Road tea-shop in the course of a fight between two gangs of armed loafers; he being the head of one gang. The prisoner now before the Court was identified as having been one of the gang which killed Koo Da-shing, and having participated in the fight, but there was no evidence to prove that he fired the shot or actually stabbed the murdered man.

The prisoner was ordered to be sent to the City for trial.

Shanghai, 18th June.

Before Mr. KUAN (Magistrate) and Dr. S. P. BARCHET (American Assessor).

S. M. POLICE V. CHING WO-FOO.

This was the adjourned hearing of the charge against Ching Wo-foo, interpreter, of falsely representing himself to be authorised by the Door of Hope and to be a police interpreter, and thereby unlawfully removing a girl named Ching Vung-sei from No. 171, Fokien Road, on the 31st of January, 1906.

The hearing had been adjourned from the 12th instant.

Mr. Loftus E. P. Jones appeared for the prosecution and Mr. G. D. Musso for the defence.

Mr. Musso called Kou to give evidence, who stated that he was a piece-goods merchant and had known the accused a long time. They were relations. He also knew the previous witness, Ching Vung-sei. He first met Ching Vung-sei at an entertainment more than a year ago. She had since become his wife. When he first met her she told him that she was doing no business and asked witness to marry her. She was then living at another address, and after removing she was often sick and frequently asked witness to marry her. On the 9th day of the 9th moon—a Chinese festival—witness held a banquet at the brothel, to which the accused was invited. After the accused's departure the proprietress of the brothel asked witness to marry Ching Vung-sei and asked a price of \$800. Witness said that he was in business and could not afford so much money, but offered her one half of the sum she asked. She said this could be discussed at the end of the year, and if he brought business to the house in the meantime she would consider as to whether his offer could be accepted. From that time onwards nothing was mentioned about the matter. About the end of the year Ching Vung-sei told witness that she had some petty accounts to square up and that the

proprietress had advised her to borrow \$100 from him, the money to be repaid if their marriage did not take place. Witness lent her \$100 and received a promissory note in return. The promissory note had already been handed into Court. (Promissory note produced and identified.) The promissory note was signed by one of the amahs on behalf of the proprietress, who was away at the time. The amahs of the house were present when the note was signed. On the 2nd day of the 1st moon of this year Ching Vung-sei called on witness and told him that the amahs had taken away the \$100 from under her pillow and claimed it as interest on the moneys owing to them. She told him she wanted to marry him. Next day she came again, accompanied by several other persons, who said that the proprietress required \$1,060 before allowing the girl to marry him. He said that the amount already mentioned was not \$1,060 and that he had already paid \$100 bargain money. They said that he must pay that sum, and if the girl went away from the brothel they would commit suicide in front of his door. He said he could not possibly pay that amount, and they then advised him to see the proprietress of the brothel. After further discussion, they agreed that a middleman should be appointed to negotiate the matter, and as they required a man known to both parties, witness suggested the accused, who had often dined at the house. They left soon afterwards, and then witness went to see the accused and told him what had occurred. The accused at first advised him to forfeit the \$100 bargain money and have nothing more to do with the matter. Witness said that would only cause more trouble, and the accused then offered to see what he could do in the matter. On the 5th day of the same moon witness called on the accused, who told him that the people at the brothel demanded \$1,060, and that the proprietress was getting another man to negotiate on her behalf. Next day witness again saw accused, who said that a man named Chow had been appointed middleman and required paying for his services. Witness said he could only afford \$10 or \$20. On the 7th of the moon the accused said that the price had been agreed upon at \$400 for the girl and \$20 for Chow. Between 7 and 8 p.m. that day witness met accused at an opium shop and the latter said the proprietress was anxious to get the matter settled. He took the money to the brothel and then the proprietress asked for a larger sum. Witness told her that he had come because the amount had been settled and would go away if his offer was not accepted. Chow came into the room and took the proprietress out. Presently she returned and said that she closed with his offer. Witness then handed her \$300 in cash and two promissory notes for \$50 each, and a twenty-dollar note for Chow's fee. When she saw the twenty-dollar note she asked that \$100 of the \$300 should be in twenty-dollar notes. Witness then went out and returned with five twenty-dollar notes. A writer was called in and a receipt written out and signed. Witness paid the writer's fee. After the money had been paid, Ching Vung-sei packed up her things, three richas were called and they went away. In addition to the members of the brothel there were also present two Homan men who occupied the room opposite.

Witness never heard the accused represent himself to be either a representative of the Door of Hope or a police interpreter. The meeting in the brothel at which the settlement took place was quite friendly. It was not until some time afterwards that the accused told witness that someone was alleging that he had held himself out as a representative of the Door of Hope and police interpreter. The accused was well known at the brothel, witness having invited him to dinner there on five or six occasions. On none of those occasions did the accused represent himself to be connected with the Door of Hope. The receipt for the purchase money for the girl was signed voluntarily, and there was no beating.

Cross-examined—There was no argument or row whatever when witness took away the girl. Everything passed off quietly.

Chee Sung-li, a wine-shop proprietor, stated that he had known the accused a long time and knew his father. He knew Ling Tsu-da now, but not before the 20th of the 1st moon of this year. On that date he went to the accused's house on a me business with regard to the renting of a shop, and when there Ling came in and said that if \$120 were paid to him the prosecutors would withdraw from this case. The accused did not accept this proposal. At a later date witness met the accused in an opium shop. While they were there together, Ling came in and asked accused to come across the road and interview a restaurant-keeper named Sing. The accused would not go, but asked witness to see the man. Witness saw Sing and the same offer was repeated.

Cross-examined—Witness repeated his evidence, but added that Ling asked the accused to meet the promissory notes Kou had signed and said that if accused did so the case would be withdrawn. The accused said he would only pay the sum demanded if ordered by the Court to do so.

Re-examined—Ling offered to abscond and keep away from this case if accused paid the money.

Pu Liang-yi, accountant at a restaurant, produced books with entries showing that on the 10th day of the 11th moon the accused dined at the restaurant in room 22 and sent for the girl Ching Vung-sei. When any girl was sent for in this way she was always accompanied by an amah.

Mr. Musso addressed the Court for the defence and Mr. Jones replied at great length.

The Magistrate and Assessor withdrew for some time and on returning into Court the Magistrate delivered judgment:—

This is a charge against Ching Wo-foo of falsely representing himself to be authorised by the Door of Hope, also to be a police interpreter, thereby unlawfully removing a girl from a native brothel on the 31st day of January, 1906. No evidence has been brought before this Court to substantiate either of the above charges. The register of visitors at the restaurant shows that Ching Wo-foo and Ching Vung-sei frequented the place on the 10th day of the 11th moon and that Ching Wo-foo was known by his proper name and not as Ching Layeh. Again, the receipt held by Ching and acknowledged by Lin Tsu-da and Kyng Fong-sing to be a receipt for \$420 is evidence that an important transaction passed between them and that Ling Tsu-da knew Ching Wo-foo by his proper name. Ching Wo-foo's own statements are to the effect that

he volunteered to act as a kind of go-between for his friend Kou. This, according to Chinese custom, is perfectly legitimate in the case of betrothals amongst respectable people, but the go-between is not recognised in brothels, where the bounds of propriety and decency are overstepped. It came out in the evidence that Kou was a frequent visitor at the brothel and was in close enough relations with the girl and the proprietress of the establishment to make his own arrangements. The Court considers that Ching Wo-foo's position as a go-between under such circumstances was an uncalculated-for interference and will therefore fine him \$20 and require of him a bond not to meddle again in any such case in the future. The witnesses for the prosecution will be fined for making deliberate and false statements against Ching Wo-foo material to the issue raised. Ling Tsau-da will be fined \$30 and the other witnesses \$20 each, and they will all be required to give a bond for their future good behaviour.

Shanghai, 19th June.

Before Mr. KUAN, (Magistrate), and
Mr. J. H. ARNOLD, (Assessor.)

THEFT FROM SOOCHOW.

Sung Yee-sun, single servant, Soochow, was charged with stealing a dressing-case containing \$90 Mex. and various articles, total value \$200, from Soochow on the 18th inst.

The Inspector handed in a telegram, received that morning from Soochow, giving particulars of the theft.

The Assessor marked the charge sheet "Left to the Court to be sent to Soochow."

ECHOES OF THE RIOT.

Szu Chung-nee, alias Yen Lo-loo, alias Wong Chung-nee, single loafer, with no fixed abode, was charged on remand with being concerned with others not in custody in assaulting Police Sergeant No. 492, Dau Nying-pau, and forcibly stealing his tunic, whistle, hat, truncheon, and one gold ring, total value \$25, on Chekiang Road at 9.30 a.m. on the 18th of December 1905.

Further with being concerned with others not in custody in assaulting native P. C. 167, Tsang Sung-hyi, stabbing him in the head with a knife, and forcibly stealing his belt, tunic, whistle, truncheon, and one brass watch and chain, total value \$12, at the corner of Hupeh and Foochow Roads at 10.30 a.m. on the 18th of December, 1905.

Further with being concerned with others not in custody in forcibly robbing a Japanese, name at present unknown, of a coat containing the sum of \$50, total value \$60, in Canton Road at 9 a.m. on the 18th of December, 1905.

Further with being concerned with others not in custody in stealing 36 pairs of shoes and two pairs of boots, value \$40, from a shop, No. 802 Fokien Road, at 12 (noon) on the 18th of December 1905.

Further with being concerned with others not in custody in stealing 16 yards of silk and \$2 Mex., total value \$22, from a shop, No. 51 Honan Road, at 2.30 p.m. on the 18th of December 1905.

Further with being concerned with others not in custody in stealing the sum of \$45 from a shop, No. 5, Shantung Road, at 3 p.m. on the 18th of December 1905.

Further with being concerned with others not in custody in stealing matches and cigarettes of the value of \$20 from No. 255 Canton Road at 4 p.m. on the 18th of December.

Further with rioting within the limits off the Settlement and with being a well-known loafer and a source of danger to the peace and good order of the Settlement.

The Assessor remarked that there were eight charges against the accused, and enquired if the police had been able to recover any of the stolen property.

The Inspector said nothing had been recovered. The man admitted stealing all the articles.

All the complainants, with the exception of the Japanese, gave evidence as to their proprietary interest in the goods stolen.

The accused was sentenced to five years' imprisonment and ordered to be expelled from the Settlement.

LOITERING WITH INTENT.

Sun Ah-foo, mafoo, was charged with loitering for the supposed purpose of committing a felony on the premises of the Horse Bazaar at about 2.30 a.m. on the 19th inst.

Mr. W. H. Jackson of the Horse Bazaar said the accused was noticed loitering on the premises the previous night. He was warned off and went away. He came back, however, and when questioned said he came to see a friend. That was after midnight. Witness was called down about 2.20 a.m. They had lost a lot of things recently; so, as the accused was a suspicious-looking character and could not give a satisfactory account of himself, witness had him taken to the police station.

The Magistrate remarked that the accused said he was previously employed by the Horse Bazaar as a mafoo. He also said the Indian gate keeper had locked him up in one of the stalls. He kept shouting and trying to get out, but it was not until Mr. Jackson came down that he was let out, and he was then taken into custody.

Mr. Jackson said he thought what the accused said was not true. All the man had said, when questioned that morning, was that he was Mr. Leunke's mafoo and had come to see a friend.

Accused was sent to prison for one week.

THE NEW CHINESE Y. M. C. A. BUILDING.

Wong Woo-san, building contractor's foreman, was arrested on a Mixed Court warrant, charged with stealing the plans of the new Chinese Y. M. C. A. building on Szechuen Road.

Mr. A. E. Algar was the complainant. Mr. Hart defended.

Mr. Algar said he was the architect of the new Chinese Y. M. C. A. building. On the 8th inst. it was reported to him by his assistant, Mr. Luff, that the contractor, Lee Yuen-sing had complained that all the plans, some 27 or 28 in all, had been stolen during the night. The contractor suspected Wong Woo-san, whom witness knew as a superintendent foreman. Witness telephoned to the police, saying that the plans belonged to him and he was anxious to have them recovered. He was asked to send Mr. Luff and the contractor to the police station about 2.30 p.m. Detective Cruikshank accompanied them to Wong's house, which they searched, and found the plans, which were handed over to witness. A lot of books and native papers claimed by the contractor as his

property was still in the hands of the police. Some thirteen detailed drawings were handed over to witness by Mr. Rodgers, who was then, presumably, representing the accused. Witness identified the plans.

In cross-examination, witness said the Y. M. C. A. authorities said he himself looked to Lee for the proper completion of the work. They did not acknowledge Wong as contractor. He was not aware that Lee, who had no money, had received Tls. 3,000 from Wong to transfer the contract to him (Wong). Neither was he aware that, when Lee found the contract was proving more profitable to Wong than he (Lee) had anticipated, he caused a disturbance and was responsible for the delay of the work. Work was started about the beginning of September 1905 while witness was away in Japan. The contract was not in the pile of papers (produced); it was in witness's safe. There was no copy of the contract as far as he knew. The sum of Tls. 7,500 was to be paid when the work was at the level of the ground floor joint, subject to witness's approval. He, witness, was only interested in his property, the plans which had been stolen. He was prepared to prove they had been stolen. About 1.30 a.m. the accused broke into the premises of the Chinese Y. M. C. A. building, on Szechuen Road, and stole the plans, which were always kept on the site. His object was to delay the work and spite the contractor with whom he had had some trouble. The plans were never supposed to be taken away from the site. Witness could not say if the accused was called the sub-contractor. All he knew was that he was the man who stole his (witness's) plans. (Laughter). According to the terms of the contract, it could not be sub-let to anyone without witness's permission. The contractor could have access to the plans. The plans were stolen about 1.30 a.m. and recovered between 2 and 3 p.m.

The Assessor remarked that it seemed to him that the plans were stolen from the contractor and not from Mr. Algar. They were in the contractor's charge and he was responsible for them. It would be a different proposition if Mr. Algar was accusing his contractor of losing them.

Mr. Algar said he did not care. He had got his property back and would take care the accused did not get the plans again.

The Magistrate remarked that the contract had been sub-let.

Mr. Algar said the contractor should not have sub-let the contract without his permission.

Mr. Hart said the Y. M. C. A. secretary, Mr. Lewis, had made the first payment to Wong.

Mr. Algar said the contractor must have authorised him to do so. The work was progressing slowly. Witness admitted Lee had no money. He was as great a scoundrel as the accused. (Laughter).

The Assessor eventually, after considerable discussion, instituted with a view to ascertaining who, in reality, was the actual contractor, marked the charge sheet "Charge dismissed, and sub-contractor ordered to give security to the Court, guaranteeing completion of the work within one year from date."

THEFT OF BICYCLES.

Tsang Ah-won, single servant, Boone Road, was charged with being concerned with another man not in custody in

stealing two bicycles, value \$60, from No. 3015 Seaward Road on the 28th of April, the property of the complainant, Wong Sze-gee. Further, with being concerned together with another man not in custody in stealing one bicycle, value \$30, from No. 8 Park Road on the 20th ult., the property of the complainant, Syoo Ah-tsu.

Kau Wei-tsung, married shopkeeper, Boone Road, was charged with receiving the above-mentioned three bicycles on the 28th of April and the 20th ult., well knowing them to have been stolen.

Inspector Bourke drew attention to the state of the bicycles when recovered. The shopkeeper guaranteed to take them to pieces and erase the marks on them so that, when put together again, they would not be recognizable.

The shopkeeper was dismissed in view of the fact that he had already had one week's imprisonment. The other man was sent to prison for six months.

Shanghai, 20th June.

Before Mr. KUAN (Magistrate, and Mr. B. TWYMAN (British Assessor).

A SENTENCE REMITTED.

Wong Ah-woo, a boat-owner, was brought before the Court for revision of sentence, on a charge of having on the 7th of January last placed a woman in a dying condition on the Chekiang Road.

In January last the defendant was tried and sentenced to three months' imprisonment and to pay a fine of \$100, \$50 of which was to be given to the St. Luke's Hospital and \$50 to the Shantung Road Hospital.

In the following month, Mr. G. D. Musso, representing the defendant, applied for a rehearing of the case, which was granted, and on the 20th of February the defendant was released upon security.

The Court now gave its decision that the rehearing had disclosed extenuating circumstances, and the unexpired portion of the original term of imprisonment and the fine of \$100 were remitted.

A NOTORIOUS RUFFIAN CAPTURED.

A well-known loafer was charged with having in his possession a sword and a fighting-iron, within the limits of the Settlement on the 19th instant, contrary to Municipal Regulations.

The River Police also preferred charges against the same prisoner of being the leader of a gang of loafers and salt smugglers who on the 12th of April, about 5.30 a.m., attacked Inspector Mellows and the crew of the River Police steam-launch, with bamboos, firebricks, and pieces of iron, breaking the lamp and windows of the launch; and being one of a gang of loafers who go about armed, in the lower limits of the harbour, protecting smugglers and attacking the River Police and salt watchers.

Inspector McDowell said that the officials of the Pootung magistrate's yamen gave information to Inspector Mellows as to the defendant's whereabouts, and Inspector Mellows told witness where the man was concealed—at a house in a village off Yangtseepoo Road. Witness visited the house and arrested the man, and found concealed in his room the sword and fighting-iron now produced.

Inspector Mellows said that the man was also wanted by the Pootung magis-

trate on charges of shooting and killing one soldier and wounding another.

On the application of Inspector Mellows the prisoner was ordered to be handed over to the Pootung magistrate.

A WICKED CRIME.

A native carpenter was charged with assaulting another carpenter by throwing into his eyes a quantity of lime, thereby causing him grievous bodily harm, on North Chekiang Road at 8.45 p.m. on the 19th instant.

Sergeant Macgregor said the complainant and defendant had a dispute over a matter of \$2, and on Tuesday evening the defendant met the complainant, took a handful of lime from his pocket, and threw it into the complainant's eyes. The complainant had been to a doctor that morning and was to have his eyes dressed again in the afternoon; it was not certain yet whether or not he would lose his eyesight. A quantity of lime was found in the defendant's pocket when he was arrested.

The defendant was remanded in custody, to see if the complainant would recover his eyesight.

THE CONFIDENCE TRICK.

A coolie was charged with being concerned with another man not yet in custody in fraudulently obtaining from a country-man 105 ten-cent pieces, at Li Hongkew at 7.30 a.m. on the 19th instant.

Inspector Lynch stated that the complainant came in his boat from the country to Li Hongkew. The defendant went on board the boat and enquired if the complainant had anything to sell or any small money to change into dollars. The complainant said he had matting for sale and had also a number of ten-cent pieces to change for larger money. The defendant took 105 ten-cent pieces and in return gave what purported to be a receipt in foreign writing, but which was found by the police to contain only meaningless scribble. The defendant and complainant went ashore together, the former saying that his master would give \$10 for the ten-cent pieces. After wandering about together

for three or four hours, with the supposed intention of finding the defendant's master, the defendant tried to dodge the complainant and run away. The complainant thereupon called for the police and gave the man in charge.

The defendant, who pleaded that the 105 ten-cent pieces were lent to him by the complainant, was sentenced to six weeks' imprisonment.

THE MURDER OF MR. MCCORMACK.

Sze Foo-sun, a coolie, who was on the 13th instant before the Court and remanded for further enquiries on a charge of being concerned in the murder of Peter McCormack on the 22nd of April last, was again before the Court.

Inspector Aiers said the police were unable to obtain any further evidence to connect the prisoner with the crime.

The prisoner was ordered to be released from custody.

FURIOUS DRIVING.

For furiously driving a pony, attached to a carriage, on Sicawei Road at 1.20 a.m. on the 20th instant, a mafao was fined \$25.

SERIOUS BLADDER AND URINARY TROUBLES.

11, Blind Street, Tipperary, Ireland.

Dear Sirs,—I write to acknowledge the benefit I have derived from your Doan's Backache Kidney Pills. For nearly a month I suffered intense pain in the bladder; as the water reached the bladder from the kidneys it caused me terrible pain, and I had to pass urine every half-hour. I tried several "remedies," but received no relief until I began with Doan's Backache Kidney Pills. These have been a real boon to me, and I am now in a perfect state of health; all the pain and urinary trouble have ceased, and I believe I am stronger than ever I was. Without hesitation I give you permission to publish this, hoping it may be the means of saving others from the terrible suffering of kidney and bladder complaint.

I am, yours faithfully,

(Signed) B. DESMOND.

Some weeks later, Mr. Desmond wrote again:—I take this opportunity of saying that I am still enjoying first-rate health, and have had no symptoms of bladder trouble since my cure by Doan's Pills.

The earliest symptoms of urinary disorders should receive prompt attention, especially scalding or ill-smelling urine, cloudy or stringy urine, dribbling, sediment, gravel, a sting in the back, burning pain or uncomfortable feeling in the loins, etc. Doan's Backache Kidney Pills begin their work first by cleansing and toning up the kidneys, rousing them to action and increasing the flow of urine, so that the uric acid poisons are washed out of the system.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are 2/9 a box, or 13/9 for 6 boxes. To be had of all chemists and medicine-dealers, or direct from the proprietors, the Foster-McClellan Co., 8, Wells Street, Oxford Street, London, England, post free on receipt of price.—ADVT.

BIRTH.

GOLDSTEIN.—On the 9th of June, 1906, at No. 4 Raage Road, the wife of S. Goldstein of a son. Singapore papers please copy.

PURE BLOOD

Pure Blood and a Clear Skin are impossible when the Liver, Stomach and Kidneys are sluggish or irregular. Holloway's Pills are exactly what is needed—a gentle but thorough corrective. They regulate the biliary secretions and promptly cure Headaches and Indigestion.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS & OINTMENT

Holloway's Ointment, in conjunction with the Pills is unmatched as a Skin Cure, speedily removing all disfiguring blotches, pimples and blackheads. It is a sure remedy for Obsolete Sores and Old Wounds, as well as for Rheumatism, Lumbago, &c., while in cases of Chest and Throat Troubles it gives almost magical relief. Prices 1/14 and 2/6 per box of Pills or pot of Ointment.

CLEAR SKIN

MARRIAGE.

ROBERTS-WILSON.—On the 15th of June, at Holy Trinity Cathedral, Shanghai, by the Rev. A. J. Walker M.A., Dean, assisted by the Rev. R. G. Winnick, Samuel William, elder son of Samuel Roberts of Caterham, Surrey, to Nora Lillian, second daughter of George Cassie Wilson of Shanghai. Hongkong papers please copy.

DEATHS.

YOUNG.—At the Nursing Home, Glasgow, suddenly on the 9th of May, Captain William Ogston Milne Young, youngest surviving son of the late Rev. R. O. Young, Minister of Fortrose. Funeral on Saturday, the 12th inst., from the Priory, Fortrose, to the Cathedral, at 1 p.m. Friends will kindly accept this (the only) intimation.

NAFTALY.—On the 17th of June, 1906, at the Shanghai General Hospital, Bessie Naftaly, the beloved wife of H. A. Naftaly, aged 24 years.

Hongkong, Tientsin, and Nagasaki papers please copy.

BIRT.—On the 6th of May, 1906, at Madeira-avenue, Worthing, England, Elizabeth Birt, widow of William Birt (late of Shanghai), aged 68 years.

PASSENGERS, &c.

OUTWARD.

Per str. **CHINA**, 14th June—For San Francisco—Mr. J. S. and Miss I. Pruitt, Rev. R. E. Brown, Messrs. H. Farnam, S. Glasgow, E. Clinton, and G. W. Morley. For New York—Miss C. B. Farnam, and Mr. C. Markus. For London—Mr. J. F. Olesen, and Capt. P. Hastings. For Nagasaki—Mrs. C. W. and Miss Bump. Rev. L. Roberts, Messrs. T. Okahashi, M. Fuchi, H. L. Cole, K. Amana, and J. H. Curle. For Kobe—Mrs. M. E. Malson, Mrs. M. J. Mault, and Mr. J. Audley. For Yokohama—Mrs. S. Eldridge, Genl., Lieut., and Mrs. McArthur, Mrs. O. A. Poole, Messrs. R. Schmid, R. Lyon, and J. Holder.

Per str. **TOURANE**, 18th June—For Kobe—Messrs. Yonomuta and A. Hottler. For Yokohama—Messrs. Ehrmann, Maurice Allix, Benotrie, and Hermanovitz.

Per str. **KUTWO**, 15th June—For Nanking—Mr. and Mrs. S. J. Taylor. For Kiukiang—Mr. and Mrs. A. Ross and four children, and Miss Vaughan.

Per str. **SUITAI**, 15th June—For Hankow—Messrs. F. N. Iepan and S. Hankin.

Per str. **PREUSSEN**, 9th June—For Hongkong—Mr. and Mrs. Seitor, Mr. and Mrs. Colonel R. McComb, Mrs. Dallas, Mrs. F. P. da Silva, Misses Cassia and V. Hartwig, Capt. Hanoi, Messrs. B. J. Raymond, Bahr, M. H. Michael, Wortman, S. Yurijima, G. Böhm, T. C. and B. Toven, T. de Leon, S. A. Leoni, W. Armstrong, T. C. Wilk, and A. T. Boase. For Foochow—Mr. and Mrs. Bertrand, and Mr. T. Heick. For Singapore—Capt. A. Gillian. For Penang—Mrs. Schneider, Mrs. M. H. Mar Noncer, and Mr. Baring. For London—Mr. and Mrs. Trodd. For Naples—Signors Trorollo, Bernocci, Giovanni, Branchini Alberto, M. Valardo, Donania Angeli, Dalo, and Lazzaroni. For Antwerp—Messrs. Ghilani, Torrest, and Hein. Korreg. For Genoa—Mr. and Mrs. Gandoen and family, Mr. and Mrs. Capello, Mrs. Rosatti and five children, Mrs. Venturi and two children, Miss Williams, Capt. Biese, Messrs. A. Provano, E. W. Thron, Wothgumath, and Tureyoko.

Barduel, L. Bona, Claus Schmidt, and Reikowsky. For Southampton—Messrs. William K. Clarke and C. H. Haslewood. Per str. **LIFONG**, 17th June—For Hankow—Mrs. Rouffandis and Philippe, Capt. Le Camus, Lieut. Lachevre, Messrs. Ebray, H. C. Marshall, H. Guyon, and Fabre.

Per str. **POYANG**, 6 June—For Tungchow—Mr. Greenwald. For Chinkiang—Messrs. Tonkin and Loo Lung-ching. For Kiukiang—Mr. and Mrs. de Gray and four children. For Hankow—Mr. R. J. Tobin.

Per str. **MANCHURIA**, 18th June—For Hongkong—Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Chapin, and Victoriano Lopez.

Per str. **STAATSEKRETER KRAETES**, 16th June—Tsingtao, Chefoo, and Tangku—Mr. and Mrs. Anz, Mr. and Mrs. Woodruff, Rev. and Mrs. A. E. Rydberg, Mrs. Davis, Mrs. Rose Fähr, Mrs. Brutt, Miss Cranston, His Excellency Lieut. General Yintchang Woo and family, Messrs. Klette, Wang, Yang, Yung, Fu, Gok, Berthens, Tisny, E. Wien, Fuchs, Li, Ma, Carl, Grossmann, Spiros Hadji, Loma, and Gunderson.

Per str. **KOONSHING**, 17th June—For Chefoo—Mr. C. A. Landau. For Tientsin—Mrs. S. Regard, and Mr. Hugh de Chigzen.

Per str. **SHENGKING**, 17th June—For Chefoo—Mrs. Dunn and child.

Per str. **TATUNG**, 17th June—For Nanking—Mr. L. Moore. For Kiukiang—Mr. and Mrs. Mosher and child.

Per str. **KIANGTSEN**, 16th June—For Ningpo—Mr. Z. Song-ching.

Per str. **KIANGYU**, 18th June—For Nanking—Messrs. Penninen, Forbes, and Lie.

Per str. **HSINYU**, 17th June—For Tientsin—Mr. Li.

Per str. **ANPING**, 19th June—For Tientsin—Mr. E. H. Kyle.

Per str. **MINNESOTA**, 16th June—For Nagasaki—Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Andrus, Mrs. Mazon, Messrs. W. P. Brown, H. Kober, G. J. Low, and J. A. McLoughlin. For Kobe—Mrs. P. Satow, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Yeakes, Mrs. H. H. Hough, Messrs. Fred. J. Lamox and M. G. C. Ward. For Yokohama—Mrs. Burkill and child, and Miss Haroldson. For Seattle—Mrs. Rodgers, Mr. and Mrs. Ross and child, Mr. and Mrs. Kubale, Mr. and Masters F. R. and J. C. Pemberton, Dr. and Mrs. C. J. Paul and child, Misses R. and P. Rodgers, and Hodges, Messrs. T. A. McElmoll, R. J. Hunt, and I. H. Curle, and Dr. Osgood. For San Francisco—Mrs. T. N. Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. Douglas and three children, Mrs. A. E. Johnson, Mrs. Miss, and Master Silsby, Misses R. and M. Johnson, and E. Garner, Messrs. A. V. Gray, A. P. Qarenback, and Bartel, and Master Johnson. For New York—Mr., Mrs., and Miss Sturmann, and Mr. J. R. Patterson. For Cincinnati—Rev. W. F. Walker, and Mr. J. L. Lee. For Boston—Mr., Mrs., and Miss Drew. For London—Messrs. F. Richard and J. N. Jameson.

Per str. **SUIWO**, 19th June—For Chinkiang—Messrs. W. H. Bradley, Nakani, and Uchiyama. For Hankow—Mrs. and Miss Shastin and child, and Mr. R. Poate-Hunt.

Per str. **HSINCHI**, 20th June—For Tientsin—Mrs. Hamilton and child, Mrs. Crope, Messrs. C. W. Kinder, G. S. Kuowies, H. Leonard, and G. Pereira.

Per str. **KIANGYU**, 19th June—For Nanking—Mr. and Mrs. Ramsey, Miss Smith, and Mr. Corby.

Per str. **HAETING**, 20th June—For Swatow—Mr. R. Inokuma.

Per str. **GOVERNUR JAROSCHKE**, 20th June—For Tsingtao—Mr. and Mrs. Ure, Miss Luther, Messrs. Thompson, Weber, W. G. G. Watkins, M. E. Gutz, and Tureyoko.

Per str. **YUSHUN**, 21st June—For Chefoo—Mr. Mooser.

Per str. **KIANGYUNG**, 20th June—For Chinkiang—Messrs. A. Ross, Lor Hung-chung, and Lee Tai-ding.

Per str. **KIANGTSEN**, 19th June—For Ningpo—Mr. Moller.

INWARD.

Per str. **TOURANE**, 14th June—From Marseilles—Messrs. Ebray, Decoris, Mizrahi, Moise Nahaim, Weber, Prario, and Rosca. From Colombo—Mrs. E. Germain, Mrs. H. Berteux, Messrs. Spiro and A. Cohen. From Singapore—Mrs. Gorlovesky, Messrs. Leimachou and Marples. From Saigon—Lieut.-Comdr. Cosmas Dumanoir, Laurant, De Lamotte Dreuz, and Walser, Messrs. Coiji, Tajila, and Castellini. From Hongkong—Mrs. Minal and three children, Mrs. A. Brown, Mrs. Dubois, Mrs. d'Argonne, Messrs. Mouget, E. Pasquet, Z. de Bernardy, Greissammer, Gunderson, A. Weingarten, Picca Simon, Contillac, and Romano Franceisco.

Per str. **CHINA**, 15th June—From Hongkong—Mr., Mrs. D. C., and Miss Dick. Miss Zella Robinson, Mrs. Schutze, Rauffandis, and Philippe, Capt. Le Camus, Lieut. Lachevre, and Mrs. Tenney.

Per str. **PEKIN**, 15th June—From Ningpo—Mr. and Mrs. Newell, and Capt. Meyer.

Per str. **TATUNG**, 15th June—From Hankow and Po to—Dr. Hart, Messrs. Ridowski, Shaffer, and Armstrong.

Per str. **FUNGSHUN**, 15th June—From Foochow—Misses Lunnan and Hubbard, and Mr. Charignoa.

Per str. **DELTA**, 17th June—From London—Mr. and Mrs. Harding, Messrs. Drummond Forbes, Meredith Lloyd, Chatburn, and Young. From Singapore—Capt. and Mrs. Pryane. From Hongkong—Messrs. Pemberton, Robinson, and Silva.

Per str. **MINNESOTA**, 12th June—From Hongkong—Messrs. H. T. Dumbell, T. McFadden, G. A. Thompson, K. O. dorp, S. McClintock, G. Weber, B. Fernando, Pedro Belad, H. Martinez, N. Morineja, and Torazawa.

Per str. **PREUSSEN**, 15th June—From Yokohama—Messrs. R. Schmidt, H. C. Marshall, and T. Hirahara. From Nagasaki—Messrs. A. Shewan, S. Zugassaff, Haas, Ch. M. Bain, Krieg, P. Angat, T. Noguchi, R. Barff, T. Makino, and Onia. From Kobe—Messrs. G. Komor, Vidal, and Sakamoto.

Per str. **PEIHO**, 16th June—From Chemulpo and Tsingtao—Mrs. V. Dassel, Dr. Joy, Messrs. C. G. Gok, Dietrich, Frisching, and C. A. Smith.

Per str. **CHOYBANG**, 15th June—From Hongkong—Mr. Metzner.

Per str. **TAISANG**, 16th June—From Hankow—Messrs. H. W. Dainby, H. W. Sharpe, J. Lowry, T. Ucheyama, and S. Nakaua.

Per str. **TAKSANG**, 16th June—From Tsingtao—Mr. and Mrs. E. Jenner Hogg, Mr. Fredueloyis, Miss Bell, and Mrs. Muller.

Per str. **KIANGYU**, 16th June—From Hankow—Mr. and Mrs. Cornell, Messrs. Pillow and Henke.

Per str. **SUIWO**, 17th June—From Hankow and Po to—Messrs. S. G. and B. Adams, Hansen, Sackoon, and MacDonald.

Per str. **TEHHSING**, 17th June—From Hankow and Po to—Mrs. Singer and two children, and Mr. A. Law.

Per str. **ANPING**, 17th June—From Tientsin—Mr. Koga.

Per str. **MANCHURIA**, 17th June—From San Francisco, etc.—Mrs. M. S. and Master Friede, Miss Klefer, Dr. T. Foo-yuen, Messrs. Fred. Ogden and T. O. Gonnivski.

Per str. **TINGBANG**, 16th June—From Foochow—Consul and Mrs. Brady, and Mr. Smith.

Per str. KINLING, 18th June—From Hankow and Porto—Mr. and Mrs. Lothar Marks, Mrs. Rose, Mrs. French, Messrs. Roehreke, Forsyth, and Bradley.

Per str. KANCHOW, 17th June—From Chfoo—Mr. Swab

Per str. CHIYUEN, 18th June—From Hongkong—Mr. Simon.

Per str. GOUVERNEUR JAESCHKE, 18th June—From Tientsin—Messrs. Posar, Föhne, Dowling, Hicks, Chia Ching-tong, and Goldmann.

Per str. ANHUI, 18th June—From Naga-aki—Mr. and Mrs. Hirose, and Mr. Wolsey.

Per str. KIANGYUNG, 18th June—From Kiukiang—Miss Howard, From Nanking—Mr. W. Kaye.

Per str. FEICHING, 19th June—From Neichwang and Chfoo—Mr. Smith.

Per str. KIANGTEEN, 19th June—From Ningpo—Mrs. Hardon, Mrs. McGrath, Mrs. Fung, Messrs. Pratt, Sang Ching, Lu, Yanagida, Kagawa, Okamoto, Lee, and Shu.

Per str. FENGTIEN, 19th June—From Tientsin—Miss Peck, Dr. Lalcaea, Messrs. Matheson and Mancell.

Per str. KIANGHSIN, 19th June—From Hankow—Mrs. and Master Hamilton, Mrs. Crooke, Miss Gertch, Col Pereira, Capt Leonard, Messrs. Erichsen, Frix, French, Gray, Kinder, and Krowls. From Nanking—Dr. C. D. Tenney, Mr. Ferguson, Mr. and Mrs. Collingwood.

Per str. W. C. DE VRIES, 19th June—From Hankow—Lieut. Von Neumann, and Mr. S. P. Wadiv.

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Per str. KASUGA MARU, 20th June—From Japan—Mr. and Mrs. W. Faigard, Mr. and Mrs. Iwanoff, Mrs. S. Matono, Mrs. H. Hashimoto, Mr. and Mrs. Marques, Misses T. Kamiya and A. Nagasawa, Messrs. H. S. Boone, D. Main, J. Calder, Gray, I. Kobayashi, K. Takeuchi, S. Nogono, S. Kurazaki, Y. Agamako, S. Kobayashi, M. Yasuda, K. P. V. Morgan, K. Kondo, Rinchin, W. M. Bish, Ribuben, Fushupa, T. Kijima, K. Y. Masaka, Gunthessi, T. Omura, Y. Mahikawa, B. Yashimura, K. Komuro, S. Shimidzu, Chutirei, W. M. Williams, H. W. J. Liang, T. Okita, I. Shido, T. Komatsuzutzu, and K. Kobayashi.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Day of Month.	Barometer.		Wind.	Force.	Hygrometer.		Thermometer in Shade.	
	9 A.M.	Atmos. Ther.			Dry bulb.	Wet bulb.	Max.	Min.
June 13	29.92	76.1	SE	3	76.3	73.6	79.5	69.1
14	29.91	75.6	SE	2	72.8	71.8	75.6	70.3
15	29.80	75.9	SE	2	75.5	74.8	81.2	71.4
16	29.67	76.8	W	4	78.5	76.2	80.6	78.6
17	29.75	74.7	W	5	71.1	68.0	78.1	66.2
18	29.84	74.8	SW	0	77.7	73.0	83.2	64.7
19	29.78	77.0	ENE	2	78.6	75.6	80.2	72.0

EXPLANATION.

Initials:—b. blue sky; c. clouds; f. fog; h. hail; l. lightning; m. misty haze; o. overcast dull; r. rain; s. snow; t. thunder; z. calm. Force from 1 to 12, estimated.

A BULL!

When it is stated that
VINOLIA is all soap,
and nothing but soap,
what is meant is that
it is the very choicest
soap for the com-
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delicate perfumes, and
the very smallest
percentage of water
possible.

Premier Vinolia Soap.

Toilet Otto Vinolia Soap.

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9th Dec., 1905.

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS

A French Remedy for all Irregularities. Thousands of Ladies keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, so that on the first sign of any irregularity of the system a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence their enormous sale. All Chemists and Druggists, or post free to—MR. MARTIN, SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND.

tf 70

18th Feb., 1906.

THE SHANGHAI SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

COMMITTEE

Sir PELHAM V. ARDEN, President,
J. O. P. BLAND, WM. MEYERINK,
Capt. BOIRAGGON, L. MIDWOOD,
E. O. CUMMING, S. W. PRATT, M.R.C.V.S.,
J. CHAPMAN, L. RATARD,
H. E. HOBSON, M. TILLOT,
D. LANDALE, E. R. HOOPER, Hon. Treas.

THE labour of other Charities is divided among many Associations, but this Charity stands alone—the defender of defenceless dumb animals.

Those desirous of becoming members of the Society, the annual subscription of which is \$2.00, will greatly oblige by forwarding same to E. R. Hooper, Hon. Treas., care of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank.

P. LANCASTER,
Hon. Secretary S.S.P.C.A.,
Shanghai, 28th Feb., 1906.

Hong List for 1906.

A FEW copies printed on exceptionally thick paper are on sale at the office of the N.-C. Herald.

Price..... \$ 6.00.

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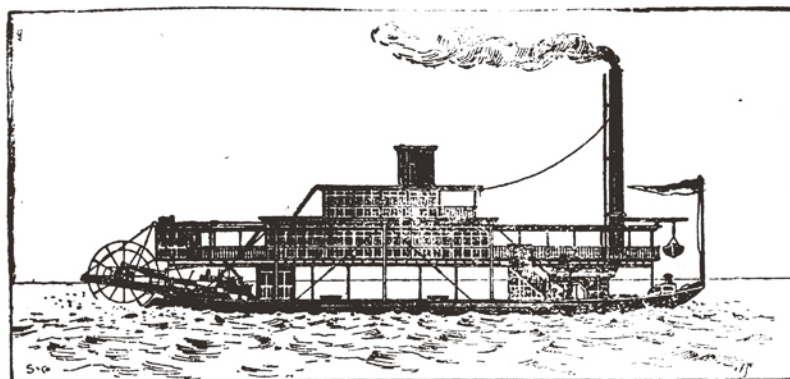
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1st April, 1906.

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SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES.

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IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIER EVER DISCOVERED.

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SORFULA,
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SKIN AND BLOOD
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BLACKHEADS,
PIMPLES,
and
SORES OF ALL KINDS

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TIENDONG ROAD.

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SHANGHAI KUNG-PING-YUEN

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Rooms are reserved for 24—eight in each class—Female Patients.

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Applications for admission on the charity list to be made to the Superintendent of the English Police, to the Secretary of the French Municipality, or to the Lady Superior of the Hospital.

Indigent Patients, provided with tickets from any Consular or Municipal Council can obtain gratuitous advice and medicines at the Hospital, daily, at 9 a.m.

By order of the Governors,

J. D. THORBURN,
Secretary.

1906-06-27

1st March, 1906

LATE NEWS SUPPLEMENT

NORTH-CHINA HERALD & S. C. & C. GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, JUNE 22, 1906.

THE FINANCIAL AND ECONOMIC ANNUAL OF JAPAN.

I.

MR. SAKATANI, the Japanese Minister of Finance, has spared no pains to present what must have been in any case a particularly interesting issue of the Financial and Economic Annual in an attractive form. The sixth volume of the series, and the first issued since the termination of the war with Russia, has for frontispiece a large chart of clearly printed maps comprising the entire group of Japanese islands, including the lower half of Karafuto (Saghalien), and Formosa, smaller scale maps of Corea and Manchuria, and a key plan of the world on Mercator's projection. On these we find all the recent changes carefully marked and the diagrams of railway and shipping lines brought up to date. Eleven pages of coloured plates and diagrams follow. They present concisely and readily the chief result of the figures in the body of the volume itself and have a fascination quite apart from their political and commercial interest. Introductory tables show the geographical situation of Japan; the extent of its coast and area (totalling 7,432.86 ri of coast and 27,061.93 square ri of area); the population of the Empire, from 1872 (33,110,793) to 1906 (48,608,943), figures in each case exclusive of Taiwan (Formosa); and the number of prefectures, rural districts, cities, towns, and villages.

The book proper is divided into five parts and an appendix, the first part dealing with finance generally, and the budget for the year 1906-7 more particularly. This has already been discussed in some detail by our Tokio correspondent at the time the Budget was before the Diet. We may remark, however, that the aggregate revenue and expenditure in the general and supplementary budgets exactly balance at Yen 494,704,707 (£50,686,957). Reference to the diagram reveals the extraordinary growth both in revenue and expenditure in the last ten years. In

the decade preceding 1896-7, the totals on both sides of the national balance sheet averaged about 100,000,000 yen. In that year they leapt up to nearly double, and, except for a slight retrenchment in 1903-4, the growth has been steady ever since, till it has reached the present high level. It is to be noted in regard to the present budget that ordinary revenue is estimated to exceed ordinary expenditure by nearly 50,000,000 yen, the extra amount going to extraordinary expenditure, which nevertheless, owing to the termination of the war, shows a decrease of 100,300,000 yen on the estimate of the preceding year. The total expenditure for the financial year showed, however, an increase of nearly 65,000,000 yen over that of 1905-6, mainly due to the requirements of the war, for only 241,000,000 yen, or not quite half of it, represents the estimated normal expenditure, while 252,000,000 represents expenditure which has become necessary as a direct result of the war. The war loans stood at the end of the last financial year at about 1,280,000,000 yen (£131,147,541); to this has to be added the loans required to be raised during the current financial year which will bring the total up to more than 1,700,000,000 yen, or three times the total amount of loans prior to the outbreak of the war, and forming in the words of this report "an unprecedented burden upon the State." The Government has, however, taken energetic measures to reduce the burden and strengthen the financial basis by arranging for the annual transfer of 110,000,000 yen from the General Account to the National Debt Redemption Fund. The war cost Japan altogether 1,982,000,000 yen (£203,073,770) entailing the cutting down of all ordinary expenditure to the finest possible limit, and still requiring to meet it two successive schemes of increased direct taxation, but "such was the loyalty and patriotism of the whole nation that no trouble whatever was experienced in carrying out these schemes." The Government, on its part, has, as is generally admitted, conducted its financial operations with as much skill as

it carried out the operations in the field; among other things it encouraged the deposit of gold and silver bullion at home, building up an ample specie reserve and so strengthening the national credit and permitting the raising of the necessary loans on favourable terms. The section referring to the war budget concludes with an interesting paragraph which we quote in full:

"At the commencement of the war the whole economic world was, it is true, affected to some extent and showed more or less signs of depression, and prices also rose slightly in consequence of the inflation of the currency, imposition of extraordinary special taxes, and other circumstances peculiar to war time; but the entire nation having in the meantime acquired thrifty habits, there was a large increase in deposits of all kinds and at the same time our successive victories on land and sea having brought on activity in economic circles, a marked rise was noted in the amount of advances made by banks and of bills cleared, and our foreign trade has also advanced since the outbreak of the war. In short, our general economy, although more or less affected at the opening of hostilities, has throughout maintained a favourable condition; and the public loans to be raised during the current financial year have now been almost entirely issued with the exception of those which are to be granted in that form as rewards for distinguished services. There exist, therefore, no causes likely hereafter to affect to any extent the even course of our general economy; and when the nationalisation of railways is carried into effect, their improvement and development will without doubt

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rapidly take place, and we shall also see energetically carried out works for effecting closer connection between land and sea communication, construction of telegraphs and telephones, and other undertakings which are indispensable to the development of our agriculture and industry."

LATEST TELEGRAPHIC INTELLIGENCE.

"North-China Daily News"
Service of Foreign and Local
Telegrams.

AN ANOMALY REMOVED.

London via Bombay, 21st June.
The House of Lords has passed the Colonial Marriages Bill, (to legalise in Great Britain marriages which have been legally contracted in the Colonies with a deceased wife's sister).—*Reuter.*

THE BIELOSTOK MASSACRE.

London via Bombay, 21st June.
Jewish accounts of the Bie'ostok affair give gruesome details of mutilation. Only the arrival of the Duma deputation caused a cessation.

The "Standard" understands that Sir Edward Grey has telegraphed to Sir Arthur Nicolson (British Ambassador at St. Petersburg) asking for full information in regard to the Bie'ostok affair.—*Reuter.*

Later.

The deputation from the Duma, after vigorously enquiring at Bielo-stok, arrived at the conclusion that it is the duty of the Duma to detect and punish the authors of the massacre.—*Reuter.*

THE SUCCESSOR TO LORD KITCHENER.

London via Bombay, 21st June.
The "Standard" says it is understood that Lt.-Gen. Sir John French now commanding the First Army Corps at Aldershot, will succeed Gen. Lord Kitchener in India, in 1907.—*Reuter.*

THE WRECK OF THE MONTAGU.

London via Bombay, 21st June.
It is proposed to tow the floating dock from Bermuda temporarily to repair H. M. battleship Montagu if she can be floated.—*Reuter.*

THE EDUCATION BILL.

London, 21st June.

Clauses two and three of the Education Bill have been adopted after the closure had been applied. *Exclusive service.*

London via Bombay, 21st June.

Mr. Birrell has announced that he is prepared to allow special religious instruction in the transferred Voluntary Schools twice weekly during, instead of out of, school hours.

Mr. Balfour thanked Mr. Birrell for this important concession.

A number of Radicals vehemently protested, declaring that the Government were abandoning the principle of the bill and straining the loyalty of their followers.—*Reuter.*

THE ZULU REBELLION.

London, 21st June.

Sixty troopers from Mapumulo have fought and dispersed 500 Zulus killing sixty.—*Exclusive service.*

ANGLO-GERMAN RELATIONS.

London, 21st June.

A party of German editors has arrived in London in connection with an Anglo-German entente movement.—*Exclusive service.*

BY ARRANGEMENT WITH THE
"OSTASIATISCHE LLOYD."
(ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.)
(Special Cable Service of "Der
Ostasiatische Lloyd.")
NEWS FROM EUROPE.

Berlin, 20th June.

On the occasion of the meeting of the Norddeutsche Regattaverrein (North-German Regatta Club), H. M. the Kaiser stated that the German Navy and commercial fleet were now making rapid progress and referred to the peaceful work which both had to serve. The Kaiser mentioned also the part which Prince Bülow was taking in this work, who has now regained his health and would give again his fullest co-operation to it.

A great oratory battle about the Government's social policy has been, during a debate about the events in the mining districts of North France and the recent strikes, fought in the French Chamber by Mr. Clémenceau, the Minister of Interior, and Mr. Jaurès, the Socialistic leader, bringing about an important parliamentary victory of the former, whose speech will be publicly posted all over France.

Rumours are coming from Paris, according to which Count Witte may possibly be recalled to St. Petersburg.

The United States of America are raising their Legation in Constantinople to an Embassy without waiting to see if Turkey will do the same at Washington.

THE N.-D. L. S. Prinz Heinrich arrived in Genoa on Wednesday, the 20th inst. at 10 a.m.

THE M.M.S. Tonkin, with the French mail of the 27th ultimo, left Singapore for Hongkong and Shanghai at 6 p.m. on Wednesday, the 20th instant.

THE N.-D. L. S. Preussen arrived at Hongkong on Wednesday, the 20th inst. at 9 p.m., and will proceed to Europe via Singapore and ports of call to-day at noon.

THE R. M. S. Monteagle arrived at Yokohama at 6 p.m. on the 20th inst., sailed at 4 p.m. yesterday, and may be expected to arrive at Kobe at 6 a.m. to-morrow.

A sum of \$125.30, the proceeds of the Golf Club Smoking Concert held in March last, has been handed over to the Honorary Treasurer of the Ladies' Benevolent Society.

YESTERDAY afternoon a fire broke out about 3.15 p.m. in a carpenter's shop situated in an alley-way off Fook-ohow Road. The flames spread to the adjoining houses, two of which were destroyed and four damaged. The firemen reeled up about 4.15 p.m. The loss, it is understood, is covered by insurance.

THE last lecture of the course at the International Institute on "Noted Men who have helped China" will be given to-morrow afternoon at the Institute at 5 o'clock. The subject will be Anson Burlingame, a United States Minister to China and the head of the first Chinese Mission abroad. The Hon. F. D. Cheshire will take the Chair.

THE "Sydney Bulletin" says:—
A lot of sporting interest attaches to Great Scot just now. The ex-Australian horse, a somewhat brilliant performer in this country before he went to India and won the Viceroy's Cup in two successive years, has been nominated for the Manchester Cup (handicap) and the Ascot Gold Cup (w.f.a.) in England. Great Scot seemingly is on the down-grade, but he is not yet too old to be restored to his "form" by a second change of climate. If he fulfils these English engagements he will be the first race-horse to figure as a performer on the Turf of three countries.

YESTERDAY'S "Echo de Chine" had information that M. Clémenceau in the Chamber justified his attitude during the strikes; he exhorted the Socialists to respect the law and made an appeal for the union of all republicans.—King Syowath of Cambodia has arrived at Paris from Marseilles.—In the Court of Cassation M. Mauras read publicly a report reciting new facts calling for a revision of the Dreyfus case.—After several days of massacre at Bielo-stok order has been at last re-established.—The marriage took place at St. Joseph's Church on Wednesday of Madar-e Frandon to M. Alfred Clouet.—An interesting evening was spent at the Cercle Sportif Français on Wednesday when M. de Villain, a fencing expert from Tientsin, gave an exhibition of his skill with the foils, and tried conclusions with Dr. Fresson and Messrs. Chapeaux and Gillis.

From the annual report of the Standard Life Assurance Company sent us by Mr. E. T. J. Blount, the local Secretary, it appears that 6,248 new policies were issued during 1905, representing £2,359,155 worth of new assurances. The revenue for the year amounted to £1,464,778, and the accumulated funds, after deducting current liabilities, now stand at £11,383,893.

Mr. CHARLES SPIER, a director of several companies affiliated with the Standard Oil Trust, was shot dead at his residence at Staten Island on the 7th ult. It appears that he was awakened by his wife, and informed that there was someone in the hall. Accompanied by a bull-dog and carrying a loaded revolver he went down stairs. A few minutes later a shot was heard and when, some time having elapsed, his wife went down to search for him, she found him dead, shot through the heart.—"Japan Chronicle."

THE East Asiatic Company, which had a fine fleet of steamers trading between the Northern European ports and the Far East prior to the outbreak of the war, has now completed arrangements for re-establishing their mail, passenger, and freight service under contract with the Russian Government. Fine, full-powered, well-appointed steamers will be dispatched frequently and direct to Shanghai from St. Petersburg, Copenhagen, and Odessa and there will be no less than four tributary lines from Shanghai to Vladivostok and other Eastern Siberian ports with Nicolavsk as a terminus. The Indian and Churonia, vessels of over 4,000 tons are scheduled to maintain a weekly service between this and Vladivostok via Nagasaki to connect with the Mongolia, well and favourably known here, will run to the same port via Tsuruga on the west coast of Japan and Chemulpo. Fusan and Gensan will be other ports of call.

THE Astor House Gardens were crowded last evening—the opening night of the cinematographic reproduction of the now historical Britt-Nelson contest, in which the former was defeated in the eighteenth round after putting up a really game fight. The large audience had the opportunity of witnessing a clean and fairly fought boxing contest, without being martyrs to the cat-calls and disorderly behaviour of the rowdy element which is inseparable from the crowds who attend prize-fights and have done so much to bring "the ring" into disrepute. The films were excellent and made many patrons of the art of self-defence wish to have seen the original fight, whilst others got a pleasant initiation into pugilism as displayed by two of the best exponents the world has seen. At intervals during the evening the Astor House band played selections, and this gave the savants an opportunity to discuss previous rounds, and afforded an opportunity to rest the eyes, though it must be said that there is very little vibration in the pictures.

We have received the May-June number of the "Bi-Monthly Bulletin" published by the American Southern Presbyterian Missions in China. It contains twenty-eight pages of reading matter of interest to missionaries in general. We notice a sympathetic reference to the death of the late Mr. R. W. Little, the missionary cause thereby losing "an able, independent and influential friend." A full account is given of the conference of natives and foreigners held at Dongshang on April 6-9.

On the first day of the conference about 100 Chinese delegates and visitors were on the ground. This was increased to 120 the next day. The stations and outstations of the Mid-China Mission were, almost without exception, represented. The attendance of missionaries was larger than at any previous conference of the same body. The district magistrate was present at one of the services. We notice that application was made to the Chinese Imperial Post Office to admit the "Bi-Monthly Bulletin" on "newspaper rates", but the reply was received that only periodicals issued at least once a month can enjoy this privilege.

YESTERDAY'S "Nanfangpao" announced that the agreement regarding the Nanchang affair was signed on Wednesday afternoon by T. E. Na Tung and Tang Shao-yi and the French Minister.—Owing to the excessive dearth of rice the people of the Nanling district in Anhui have plundered the shops and attacked the magistrate's yamen.—The French Minister has announced that he will discuss the framing of new regulations to govern Roman Catholic missionaries when all the foreign Powers have agreed to do the same with regard to Christian missions, both Protestant and Roman Catholic.—The German Government is about to establish a Consulate at Yingkou.—The abbot of Wahlin monastery, Canton, has given houses yielding an annual rental of over \$1,000 to the Education Department as an aid to the education fund.—The Empress-Dowager has presented a valuable fan and two large rolls of the best crepe to Viceroy Yuan Shih-k'ai in appreciation of his services to the Government.—It is reported that on the return of the High Commissioners from abroad an Assembly will be formed which will ultimately correspond to the Upper House of the Diet in Japan.

THE clauses of the Education Bill already adopted are 1, 2, and 3, the latter being considerably modified. Clause 1 runs as follows: On and after the first day of January, 1908, a school shall not be recognised as a public elementary school unless it is a school provided by the local education authority. Clause 2 arranges for the transfer of existing Voluntary Schools. Clause 3 deals with special religious instruction, affording facilities for the continuance of religious instruction in transferred voluntary schools to the children whose parents desire it. The bill as it originally stood provided that such instruction should be given on not more than two mornings a week, and Mr. Birrell, when introducing the new measure on the 9th of April stated that the religious instruction would not be given during hours of compulsory attendance. He has now so far modified this clause as to allow religious instruction to be given twice weekly in school hours. Clause 4, to which a section of Nonconformists takes such strong exception, provides for extended religious facilities in any transferred Voluntary school in an urban area where the local Education authority is satisfied (a.) that four-fifths of the parents desire it; (b.) that there is public school accommodation in schools not affected by such permission. As long ago as the 14th of May a deputation waited on Mr. Birrell in order to express the hostility of the Nonconformist supporters of the Government to this clause, asserting that they would strenuously resist any further concession.

It will be learnt with general satisfaction that the trial run on the Shanghai-Nanking Railway to Soochow and Wusieh has been fixed for Saturday, the 7th prox. and traffic will commence regularly from the following Monday.

MESSRS. Slevogt & Co. inform us that they have received telegraphic advice from Europe, that the Germania Brewery in Tsingtao has been awarded the Gold Medal at the Brewery Exhibition in Munich.

THE agent of the Peking-Hankow Railway here has received the following telegram:—

ed. "The track having been out in several places on account of inundation, the communications between Peking and Hankow are temporarily suspended."

The trains run only from Peking to Ichangtefu on the North part and from Hankow to Chuch'ou on the South bank. Subsequent notice will tell the reopening of regular service."

We have received the 14th annual issue of the statistical compilations about copper, drawn up by Aaron Hirsch and Sohn, Halberstadt, Germany who are represented in Shanghai by Mr. A. S. Winter. We note that of the world's total copper production, estimated at 697,845 tons, the United States is responsible for more than half, viz. 397,545 tons. Japan is sixth with 31,400, Australia fourth with 35,000 and Canada eighth with 24,000 tons. Cape Colony produces 9,000 tons and Newfoundland 2,200. It appears that at no time in the modern history of the copper market was there such a dearth of supplies, and never did copper consumers so strongly feel the consequences of a copper famine, as at the present time. It is not merely a question of price as in 1905, but an actual lack of material. In spite of the considerable rise in prices, there are, it is said, sure indications of a large demand during 1906.

THE following paragraphs, which are of general interest, are from a letter from a sister of Mrs. Archibald Little:—

"I am afraid in China you will not meet with 'Macedonia', by H. Brailsford; it is extremely interesting and very correct. He traces the origins of our races, and gives reasons for their mutual hatred; he has also a scheme of reform, but I don't know when he is going to see it put in action. There is an idea now the Albanian Comité may unite with the Bulgarians, the Roumanians to furnish the money to the Albanians in return for protection; they have 1,200,000 francs ready. If this were to be Macedonia might yet be free, and that without an European war. God grant we may hear more of this!"

"It seems the gold mine some few hours from Salonica is to be worked at last, I am told by an English company, but this I cannot believe; anyhow one of the engineers told me I might recommend employes. I have at once sent two, who have been told to come for their answer in a week. This might be a smile of sunlight for Macedonia for it would employ many men who cannot find work now, but it has been kept very secret so that even now I can hardly believe it. But I hope, on account of all the poor men."

We have received the Journal of the Royal Colonial Institute for May.—At the sixth ordinary general meeting of the session, a paper on "Australian Immigration" was read by Mr. Walter James, K. C. (Agent-General for Western Australia). The speaker remarked on the comparative ignorance of the

Mother Country about Australia and things Australian. Just as there are still people in England who think that eternal cold exists in Canada, so are there those who look upon Australia as the land of everlasting drought. But there are signs, he considered, that the general body of English public opinion is gradually being formed on less inaccurate knowledge. The earlier portion of the paper was devoted mainly to a retrospect of land legislation in relation to past immigration. In Australia the Immigration question had always been a land question. In three particulars Australia was unique; no other part of the Empire had cost England so little, no other part had yielded England so comparatively much, and no other part was more essentially and racially British. The speaker dealt with the gold rush, dating from the discoveries of 1851, which had changed the whole face of Australia. The present unsatisfactory record of immigration was due to the ceasing of the policy of opening up new lands by means of new railways. The paper also included some interesting statistics dealing with the trade, bank deposits, shipping, and property of the colony. There were at present in Australia 30,542 Chinese. Mr. James hoped for an amelioration of the conditions of immigration from the Commonwealth Government.—The Journal for May also contains a shorter article on "The New Agricultural Movement in Cape Colony" by Mr. P. J. Hanrion.

SATURDAY'S "Echo de Chine" had information that the Chamber of Deputies had commenced to discuss the questions asked about the policy of the Government.—Sunday's "Echo" had information that a decree has been published, extending to Indo-China the application of the Innkeepers' Liability Act, whereby innkeepers are not responsible for money and valuables not deposited in their safe-keeping by travellers.—Last Friday a reception was held at the French Consulate in honour of Vice Admiral Richard, commander of the Far Eastern Squadron. There were numerous guests, including the Misses Warren, Sir Havilland and Lady de Sausmarez, Mr. F. S. A. Bourne, Lady and Miss Bredon, Lady and Miss Dudgeon. After the reception a concert was given, in which Mesdames Lemaitre-Schweyer, Portes and Bridou and M. Laurin took part. There was an informal dance after the concert, the Fleet band providing the music.

TUESDAY'S "Echo de Chine" had information that the Court of Appeal examined in camera the revision of the Dreyfus trial on the 17th and 18th inst.—The French *Méharistes* visited and occupied the oasis Tasudeni without incident from the 8th to the 15th of May.—The cycling Grand Prix was won by Kramer, an American, Poulain being second, and Friol third.

WEDNESDAY'S "Echo de Chine" had information that Dr. Horne, medical officer of the China Mutual Life Insurance Co., had been dangerously wounded during some disturbances at Tunggan, Fukien, and that Mr. Forbes Eadie, a representative of the Company, had been slightly wounded. Dr. Moorhead had repaired to the spot with a group of armed Europeans. Mr. Wattie, director in Shanghai, informed the "Echo" that Dr. Moorhead is the Company's medical officer at

Amoy.—The French Far Eastern fleet, commanded by Vice Admiral Richard, left Shanghai at dawn on the 19th inst. for Chefoo. Only two torpedo-boat-destroyers remain here. The Descartes is bound for the Poyang Lake to ascertain the extent of the damages to the *Décidé*, which has been refloated without assistance.

LAST Friday "Nanfangpao" states that as the result of the insistent demands by the British Chargé d' Affaires on account of the Shanghai riot, the Waiwupu seems disposed to settle the matter amicably but Viceroy Chou Fu and Governor Chen Kuei-ling, of Soochow, have wired to Peking advising resistance of the demands.—The British Chargé d' Affaires has agreed to stop the importation of morphia if China will undertake to prevent Chinese from manufacturing it themselves, and to forbid its importation from other countries. It is stated that the Waiwupu has agreed to these conditions.—Russia will establish a Consulate-General at Mukden.—The Japanese have agreed that the capital for developing the Fushun coal mines in Fengtien shall be increased to Yen 15,000,000 of which the Chinese government will provide half.—Russians are reported to be felling timber and working mines in the Amur district.—Viceroy Yuan Shih kai is sending military drill instructors to Soochow to train newly-enrolled soldiers.

SATURDAY'S "Nanfangpao" states that it is reported in Peking that the Dalai Lama has gone into Russian territory, where every attention is being shown him.—A Peking dispatch states that the Government has signed the agreement for the construction of the Canton-Kowloon railway.—It is the intention of the Government to take up negotiations for the new commercial treaty with Italy shortly after the German commercial treaty is concluded. It is reported that the Italian representative who has been delegated for drawing up the new treaty, taking into consideration the trivial character of Italian commercial interests in China, will endeavour to obtain in the forthcoming negotiations, special privileges in connection with Roman Catholic propaganda in China.

A SPECIAL telegram to the "Nanfangpao" states that the agreement in settlement of the Nanchang case will be signed within ten days, the terms being practically identical with those already published.—It is also stated in Monday's issue of the same paper that the Government of Chékán is still strenuously opposing the ratification of the Soochow-Hangchow-Ningpo railway concession, notwithstanding the changed attitude of the Waiwupu in the matter.—Viceroy Chou Fu has appointed a Shanghai merchant to deal with the question of the collection of taxes beyond settlement limits.—General Liu Kuan-tsai, the newly-appointed Commander-in-Chief of Kiangnan, has been ordered by Imperial command to take up his post at once.—Troops have been ordered to Foochow to protect missionaries and their property, and to take steps to suppress all symptoms of a disturbance.—The damage to missionary property as the result of the Chienth riot is fixed at Tls 20,000. The amount will be paid, and additional forces sent to protect property in future.—The Guild of Embroideries at Canton has established a voluntary Anti-opium Association. The regulations are very strict and members who fail to keep their promises

will be expelled and in future will be unable to obtain employment from the Guild.

TUESDAY'S "Nanfangpao" states that Shêng Kung-pao has submitted a memorial suggesting the raising of a national loan from foreign countries after the plan of Japan, by issuing bonds for the redemption of Government railways.—Their Imperial Majesties returned to the Palace from Eho Park on the 17th inst, strict police precautions being taken.—M. Pabst, the new French Minister, will have his first audience on the 20th inst.—The Waiwupu and the French Minister are engaged in drafting new regulations for the control of Roman Catholic Missions and the propaganda in China.—The Kiaochow-Chinanfu Railway paid a dividend of 34 per cent for last year.—There are persistent rumours that H. E. Chang-Chih-tung will succeed Chou Fu at Nanking.—Work on the Swatow-Chaochow railway is now proceeding more rapidly; ten miles of the track having been completed.

WEDNESDAY'S "Nanfangpao" states that the Tartar General, Chao Erh-shu, has submitted to the Throne a memorial reporting the establishment of a Commercial Exhibition at Mukden in Fengtien and requesting that the provinces be ordered to send articles as exhibits.—The Imperial Government has been telegraphically informed by Viceroy Hsi Liang of Szechuen and the Imperial Resident Yu Tai of Tibet that the Szechuen Government has recently coined \$50,000 for use in Tibet to displace the Indian rupee hitherto in use there. These dollars are stamped with the picture of H. I. M. Kuang Hsi.—At the request of the Japanese Government, the foreign concession at Mukden which was declared open to foreign trade on the 1st inst., will be placed under the exclusive control of the Japanese, while it is expected that Antung and Tatungkou, which will be opened shortly, will be jointly administered by Japan and the United States. The consuls of these two countries have taken up their duties at Mukden and the Peking Government has been notified of this fact.

WE have received the "Hankow Daily News" to the 15th inst.—It is reported from Kiukiang that the French cruiser *Décidé*, while trying to reach Nanchangfu in the Poyang Lake, ran ashore at a place called Mankong, about thirty miles from the entrance. She was believed to be badly ashore, and a considerable rise in the lake would be necessary to refloat her.—The proposition to start a rifle club is now being seriously discussed in Hankow.—A Russian sailor from the *Mathilda* was accidentally drowned off the Russian Bund on the 10th inst.—The Commercial Bureau of Hankow is about to establish a department for lawsuits dealing with all monetary cases instead of the cases, as hitherto, having to be dealt with by the local authorities.—The S. S. *Patronia* with 49,358 packages of tea left Hankow for Olessa on the 14th inst.

The chief engineer of the Canton-Hankow railway arrived on the 14th inst. at Wuchang, where he will stay for the present.—The Shanghai Commercial Bureau has requested the Hankow Commercial Bureau to obtain a consultation with the leading tea merchants of the port in order to make an improvement in the tea-trade. The Bureau proposes to do so after the tea season.—In the handicap for the

Fitz Gibbon Cup Howard beat Graves by 6-0 7-5 on the 14th inst. Rain spoiled the play.

We have received Tientsin papers to the 14th inst.—Viceroy Tsen appears to have used a large portion of the Wuchou Customs Revenue for the repression of the Kuangsi rebellion.—It is reported in native circles that the French force will be reduced in the autumn and that the East Arsenal will then be handed back to China.—The maximum temperature on the 11th inst. in Tientsin was 102° in the shade.—The German authorities handed over the "Match Factory," situate on the bend of river by the first cutting, to the Chinese on the 9th inst. It has been used as cavalry barracks since 1900.—Spampani's circus has been drawing good houses.—Saturday was to be observed as Tientsin-Siege-Decoration-day.—Small-pox has made its appearance in the settlements.—Fears are entertained that the prolonged drought in the North may lead to riots. The "Edict of self-abasement" lately issued by the Throne has not been put forth, it is said, since 1899.—The "Peking and Tientsin Times" says that "Not a few of the British officers are this week out in the Shanhaikuan district on what is known as a 'staff ride,' and which may best be described as manoeuvres without troops."—The British Cigarette Company of Shanghai is gradually driving Japanese cigarettes out of the market in Manchuria and Corea.

We are informed by the Weihaiwei Gold Mining Co. Ltd. (1905) that a telegram has been received from San Francisco giving the results of the first lot of concentrates which yielded Gold \$2,477 for 58 tons; as against Gold \$65 per ton, the mine assay value. In view of the above unexpected results, it will be necessary to call up immediately the remaining dollar due on the shares.

We have received Japan papers with dates from Tokio and Yokohama to the 16th inst., Kobe and Nagasaki to the 17th inst.—The British squadron was entertained by the city authorities at Kagoshima. Vice-Admiral Moore and the officers of the squadron attended a public dinner and dance.—According to a Tokio message to the "Mainichi" Japan will not attach to Port Arthur the great military and naval importance which it possessed when in the hands of Russia. Only defence works of a comparatively unambitious kind will be prepared there. Saseho will continue to be the centre of Japan's naval strength in the Far East.—Baron Komura will leave for London on the 20th of July.—The railway between Kunghulu and Changchun will be taken over from the Russians by the Japanese Commissioners on the 1st of August.—The values of imports and exports passed through the Nagasaki Customs during the first ten days of this month were Yen 219,294 and Yen 157,312 respectively. The chief imports were iron goods from England and bones and bonecase from China.—According to returns published by the Department of Agriculture and Commerce, the yield of wheat, barley, oats, and rye this year in Japan amounts to 19,613,495 koku. This shows an increase of 885,556 koku over last year's crop and also of 307,266 koku over the average of the crops of the last five years.—According to a Tokio report, plans are being formed to place the war strength of the Japanese

Army at one million men. This is said to be due not only to the lessons of the Russo-Japanese War but also in accordance with the requirements of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance.—A report has reached Seoul to the effect that a Korean fishing-boat struck and exploded a drifting mine off Oyuta. Three out of the four men in the boat were killed or drowned.—Two Englishmen, reported to have formerly been in the Customs service at Shanghai, have been arrested at Nagasaki on a charge of defrauding a Karatau hotel-keeper.—At about 4 o'clock on the 11th inst. a mild earthquake shock was felt in Yokohama, the tremor lasting about two minutes and a half.—A question has arisen as to the future ownership of the Changchun railway station; the Japanese claim it as it lies two miles south of Changchun city where the division of ownership of the Chinese Eastern Railway is to take place, and the Russians claim it as the starting point of their portion of the system.—The papers are actively discussing the opposition by Messrs. Butterfield & Swire to the Nippon Yusen Kaisha on the Shanghai-Yokohama run.—King Edward has conferred the G.C.B. on General Terauchi in appreciation of the courteous and considerate treatment extended to British officers by the Japanese in the field, and to express the King's admiration of the eminently able manner in which, as Minister of War, General Terauchi discharged his important and onerous duties.—Captain Sayama, who is conducting the salvage operations on the Novik, telegraphs that there does not appear to be any injury sufficient to prevent refloating.—A heavy hail storm has caused serious damage to the crops in Nagano prefecture.—A Japanese engineer, who had been working for the Chinese Government and was travelling homeward on sick leave with his wife, left overboard from the N. Y. K. S. Kosai Maru near Shimonoseki.

We have received Hongkong papers to the 16th inst.—A bomb was discovered recently on the roof of a druggist's shop in Fatshan. It was wrapped up in a European newspaper. Evidently it was intended to do deadly work. Its discovery created a sensation.—By order of the Canton Viceroy, \$200,000 has been drawn from the Sin-haukuk, which will be remitted to Wuhu for the purchase of rice for shipment to Canton. The rice will be sold at cost price owing to the failure of the paddy crops brought about by the recent flood. The charitable institutions at Canton are making arrangements on a large scale to face the impending difficulty.—Mr. J. C. Steen has been appointed an assistant-engineer on the Kowloon-Canton Railway Construction, British Section, with effect from the 1st May, 1906.—His Majesty's Consul-General at Canton, under instructions from His Majesty's Minister, Peking, has closed the British Vice-Consulate at Macao until further notice.—Advices from Canton state that Fa Yun is in a state of disorder. Two schoolmasters there have been killed by bandits.—Three cases of plague having recently occurred at Yaumati police station it is to be vacated as soon as possible, the men being housed in hired quarters.—A burglar who entered a house in Queen's Road West, on being discovered by the occupants jumped over the verandah, and was taken to the Civil Hospital suffering from a fractured skull.—The first number of "The Canton Daily News" is

to appear on the 1st prox.—The late Mr. G. J. L. Litton, H. M. Consul at Tientsin, left estate valued at £21,134.—Two Chinese were killed by lightning at Canton on the 11th inst.—Up to the 13th of June there had been 771 cases of plague in Hongkong—630 more than on the same date last year.—The decision of the Supreme Court of Hongkong in the case of Chu Ping v. Chan Ut-chin, involving the question of the beneficial ownership of a piece of reclaimed land has been reversed by the Privy Council.—"Ranji" has gone home again this year to assist Sussex.—Through the carelessness of some Chinese carpenters the new buildings of the Rhenish Mission hospital, at Tungkun, near Canton, were nearly destroyed by fire.—The Governor of Macao was to pay an official visit to the Governor of Hongkong on the 16th inst.—The steamer Cheong Fat, trading between Wuchou and Canton, has been looted by pirates, who came on board in the guise of passengers.—Mr. Amos P. Wilder, the new American Consul at Hongkong, is said to have made himself exceedingly popular already.—Lt.-Colonel Mackenzie, secretary of the Kulangsu Municipal Council, has resigned his post and goes home in July.—The s.s. Bourbon brought 140 deportees to Hongkong from Saigon.

INDIAN papers of the 25th ult. have come to hand by the English Mail.—Plague returns continue to decrease.—Simla had felt several earthquake shocks during the week.—The number of persons on famine relief for the week ending the 12th ult. was 474,000.—A magnificent harvest is confidently expected in the Punjab.—The final arrangements for the purchase of the Kaiku-Simla Railway by the Government for £300,000 were being made by the Secretary of State.—The Government has decided to resume the publication of the monsoon forecast.—More monotype machines are to be introduced into the Government printing office at Simla.

We have received Ceylon papers to the 31st ult.—The death of the Hon. Herbert Wace, C. M. G., Acting Colonial Secretary, took place at Colombo on the 28th ult. from dysentery.—The steamer City of York, which caught fire at Tilbury on the 23rd ult., had 7,000 packages of cargo from Ceylon.—It is stated that the P. & O. Company intend to start a direct steamer service to Japan.—Dr. Sven Hedin has arrived at Simla after a six months' journey from Trebizond to Quetta.—The Telephone Commission which has recently been conducting enquiries into the system of telephone construction in Ceylon has interdicted the Assistant Superintendent of Telegraphs from duty.—Several very severe cases of dysentery have been reported lately.

News from the Persian Gulf states that little interest is taken in the proposed service of steamers by the Hamburg-American Company, as it is believed that it follows Russian precedent and is designed for political purposes, says a "Times of Ceylon" telegram dated Bombay, the 15th ult. There is only one German firm in the Gulf, with branches at Linga, Bushire and Bachrein, chiefly engaged in the export of pearl shells to Hamburg and a moderate general business. Advices from Bunder Abbas state that there is no change in the situation regarding the cable station. Work on the 60th (?) buildings is suspended, pend-

ing the decision as to the site from Teheran. Determined to impress the natives with a sense of his own importance, the Russian Consul at Bunder Abbas has instituted a daily parade through the town, with his escort of eight Cossacks and Secretary. The natives refuse to be impressed.—A telegram, dated the 11th inst., from Calcutta says:—A collision took place on the Madras railway yesterday morning, the Bombay mail train colliding with a goods train. One European passenger, a fireman, and the guard were killed. Two underguards are missing. The debris caught fire, and eight vehicles were burnt.

We have received the "London and China Express" of the 11th and 18th ult.—When the King received the Chinese travelling Commissioners at Buckingham Palace, Duke Tsai Tsch presented His Majesty with an autograph letter from the Emperor of China.—Mr. Henry Cockburn, C. B. has been appointed H. M. Consul-General for Corea, and he will reside at Seoul.—In the House of Commons replying to Sir H. Cotton, Mr. Morley said now that the Convention with China was signed early payment of the first instalment of the Tibetan indemnity might be looked for. He declined to say whether China would guarantee payment of the indemnity.—It is estimated that the cost of the official history of the South American War will be £27,000. Three of the four volumes will be published this year.—The report of the November army promotion examinations, recently issued, shows that the highest place amongst the captains of the regular army was taken by Captain O. L. Price, Royal Garrison Artillery, commanding No. 4 Company Hongkong-Singapore Battalion R.G.A., Hongkong. His score was the very fine one of 1,324 marks, out of a possible 1,600.—It is announced that the Admiralty contemplates the amalgamation of the Cape Squadron with the East Indies Squadron. The latter squadron along with the China Squadron and the Australian Squadron form the Eastern Fleet.—The Prize Court at St. Petersburg has held that the Knight Commander was carrying contraband to Chemulpo, in the form of rails and bridge parts. The legal question as to the right of a belligerent to sink a neutral vessel was discussed in much detail, and decided in favour of the Russian naval officers.—The fortieth anniversary meetings of the China Inland Mission were held at Exeter Hall on the 8th ult. The promotion of the Hon. L. D. Carnegie, M. V. O., Secretary of Legation at Peking, to be Counsellor of Embassy in H. M. Diplomatic Service, is gazetted.—Mr. Emil S. Fischer, formerly of the Deutsch-Asiatische Bank, Shanghai, is returning to China shortly, after having been received in audience by the Emperor.—The value of the wedding presents of the King and Queen of Spain is said to be £100,000.—The Earl of Portsmouth declared at Andover that if the House of Lords rejected the Education Bill, the House of Commons would take the question to the country. The Lord Mayor of London has opened a fund for the purpose of presenting a coronation gift to Queen Maud of Norway.

From American papers to hand it appears that the question of the removal of Mr. Robert McWade, lately American

Consul-General at Canton, has been reopened and the ex-consul has refuted the charges brought against him. On the other side counter charges are now brought against Mr. H. H. D. Peirce, the Third Assistant Secretary of State, who made the tour of inspection of the consulates, which resulted in the recent changes. It is understood that Mr. Peirce was a candidate for the post of Consul-General at Shanghai and he has since been running for the office of first American Minister to Norway, but will fail of nomination in consequence of the disclosures.

JAPAN.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Tokio, 15th June.

MR. GONSUKE HAYASHI,

appointed to succeed Mr. Uchida in Peking, was born in Aizu, Iwashiro province. Upon his graduation from the Law Course in the Imperial Tokio University in 1887, he was made attaché in the Foreign Office, and later in the year Assistant Consul at Chefoo. The following year he was transferred to Chemulpo, and in 1890 promoted to be full Consul. In 1892 he was appointed in Shanghai and in 1893 was removed to London, where he held a similar post for six years, being afterwards appointed Secretary of the Japanese Legation there. In 1898 he was recalled and appointed Director of the Commercial Bureau in the Foreign Office. It was in 1899 that he was made Minister Plenipotentiary in Seoul, a position he held until the recent inauguration of the new régime in Corea. He is a man of strong will and firm resolution. It is curious that some Chinese sections are said to be anxious over his coming to Peking, on the ground that he has destroyed the Korean kingdom. It is also interesting to note that the allied Ministers, Sir J. N. Jordan and Mr. C. Hayashi, who sojourned in the Peninsular centre of storm and co-operated in dealing with a series of difficulties there, are now both proceeding to Peking.

MR. UCHIDA ON CHINA.

At a recent meeting of the Oriental Association in Tokio, Mr. Uchida, ex-Japanese Minister in Peking, made a long and interesting speech, in which he referred to the progress achieved by China during his term of office in the Chinese metropolis. He said that the enthusiastic manner in which China had taken up the work of carrying out various reforms after the Boxer episode reminded one of Japan after the restoration or about that time. It was far from his thought to eulogise the Boxer insurgents in any manner, but had there been no Boxer outbreak, there would have been no Chinese reforms of late, and no Russo-Japanese War. The outbreak gave a new life to China. At the time he first went to China as Minister, about four and a half years ago, the Chinese educational authorities eagerly asked his advice with regard to educational matters. He did his best to assist the Chinese authorities in this direction with the result that instructors were sent from Japan. The abolition of the time-honoured Chinese Civil Service Examination was as important a reform as the abolition of the feudal

system in Japan. This opened a new field for the intellectual development of the Chinese students. Ten thousand of them were now in Japan, but Viceroy Yuan Shih-k'ai was of opinion that the number should be increased to a hundred thousand. These students, if wisely directed, were sure to exercise a very good influence in the progress of China.

Mr. Uchida, succeeded by Mr. G. Hayashi as Minister in Peking, has been attached to the Foreign Office.

MANCHURIA.

Some Tokio papers report that the Manchurian Commission appointed some months ago is to deal with three fundamental principles, that is to say, the Chinese Eastern Railway, the Customs question at Talien and the lumber business on the Yalu valley. In response to the inquiries of the Cabinet the Committee held a conference, which culminated in the formation of the South Manchuria Railway Joint Stock Company. With regard to the Customs question, it is reported that the Committee has already submitted their views on the subject to the Cabinet. The Committee has also made elaborate investigations as to the timber business, so that it is expected they will be able to report to the Government on the subject before the end of this month. When these problems are once solved all the side-issues will be dealt with by the proper authorities without being referred to the Committee. It is rumoured that a Chino-Japanese timber company, similar in organisation to that of the Manchurian Railway Company, will be formed to exploit the lumber enterprises on the right bank of the Yalu, in consonance with Article X of the Peking treaty.

THE SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY.

Various rumours are published by the Press as to the organisation of the South Manchuria Joint Stock Company, but I deem it unnecessary to mention them at length, as its details are to be decided upon in consonance with minute investigations with reference to the expenditure required for the reconstruction of the line, the gauge of which to be 4 ft. 8 in.; the extent of the harbour accommodation of Talien; the scale of the exploiting of the Fushun colliery; the volume of cargoes along the route; and the arrangements of rolling stock. On the conclusion of the transfer of the Changtu-Kungchuling section of the Chinese Eastern Railway on the 1st inst., the Russian railway guards of that section withdrew to the north of Kungchuling, and the Japanese garrison at Changtu took their place. The section is about 88 kilometres long, and the railway guards will be about 1,320, according to the Portsmouth treaty. As the region is infected by mounted bandits, the full force allowed by the treaty will be maintained on the line. The construction train is running as far as 22 miles north of Changtu. The section as far as Shuangmiaotze, will not be ready until August and that to Szepingkai not until October. The line up to Changchun will be handed over to the Japanese on the 1st of August, but it is out of the question to open the whole line to traffic within this year.

While on the subject, an English paper in Yokohama objects to the monopolisation of the shares of the new Manchurian railway by the Japanese and Chinese, but this restriction is in

accordance with the provisions of the Peking treaty. Meanwhile, I believe that there is ample room for the introduction of foreign capital, though I am not in a position to make a definite statement thereon.

THE BRITISH SQUADRON

was sighted off Kagoshima at 8 a.m. on Saturday last and its approach was announced to the population of the town by rocket. An immense crowd rapidly assembled on the beach under a drizzling rain. In a few minutes the torpedo-boat destroyers Virago, Otter, Whiting, Handy, Hart, and Janus entered the harbour close to the shore, followed by the flagship King Alfred, the Kent and two other large ships. On Sunday the Municipality of Kagoshima presented Vice-Admiral Moore, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., with a fine Satsuma vase. Admiral Moore and fifty other officers attended the Municipal reception on Monday afternoon. Thousands of officers met the allied officers and about 12,000 school children lined the route. After dinner there were fencing matches and geisha dances. In thanking the hosts for the warm reception given them, the Admiral, with pleasant sarcasm, stated that a British squadron had a very warm reception at Kagoshima 45 years ago. Six destroyers arrived at Nagasaki on Thursday afternoon and were to be followed by other warships.

SPORT.

Lawn Tennis Singles Championship.

Yesterday afternoon on the Shanghai Cricket Club ground three matches in the Shanghai Lawn Tennis Singles Championship were played off before a fair number of spectators. The results were:—

P. Marshall beat G. C. Dew 6—1, 6—3.

G. Hanwell beat C. A. Graves 6—3, 3—6, 6—3.

W. H. Moule beat C. H. Kragh 6—2, 6—1.

Two games will be played this afternoon on the Cricket Club's ground. Play will commence about 5 p.m. The contestants are:—

Woodward v. Wallace.
De Vos v. Matthews.

Shooting.

INTER-COMPANY CHALLENGE SHIELD COMPETITION.

"A" COMPANY v. GERMAN COMPANY.

A competition between teams from the above companies took place yesterday morning under almost ideal conditions; the light being dull, but clear, with very little wind.

Conditions and scores were as follows:—Teams: Eight men aside all scores to count. Ranges: 200 yards, 3rd class target, rapid independent firing, 7 rounds kneeling behind cover, 50 seconds allowed from command "Commence," no sighter. 150 yards, vanishing figure No. 3, snap shooting, 7 rounds, any position, targets exposed four seconds. The rifles may not be brought to the "Present" before the target appears. The target to be exposed and the shot hole indicated by the marking disc after each shot.

"A" COMPANY.

	200 yds.	150 yds.	Total.
Sergt. Edwards.....	25	21	46
Pte. Lancaster	22	21	43
Moore.....	22	21	43
L.-Corp. Chill	21	21	42
Pte. Sampson	21	21	42
Sergt. Brand	21	18	39
Pte. Fraser	20	18	38
" Sharples.....	21	12	33
	173	153	326

GERMAN COMPANY.

	200 yds.	150 yds.	Total.
Freiw. Poltrock	19	18	37
" Koch	23	9	32
" Sielfeld	20	12	32
" Albers.....	24	6	30
" Meyer III.....	19	9	28
" von Gimborn	16	12	28
" Bunting	15	9	24
Corpl. Meyer I	9	9	18
	145	84	229

"A" Company, holders, therefore won the match by 97 points.

Water Polo.

The second water polo match of the season was played last evening. An effort was made to include as many novices as possible and of the fourteen players, six had not taken part in Tuesday's game. Mr. J. H. Morgan acted as referee to the satisfaction of both sides. There were far more fouls given than in the first match, this being due in great measure to many of the new men not having yet quite mastered the rules as to "ducking." As before, Percy Fowler captained one side, (blue caps), and R. W. MacCabe the other, (white caps). Whites had all the best of the play in the first half and got three goals, per Miller, Lancaster and MacCabe, to their opponents' nil. In the second moiety Blues made an effort and Marti and Fowler scored a goal each. Accordingly Whites won though MacCabe's goal in the first half was doubtful, and many thought the game should have been recorded a draw.

The following were the teams:—

Blues: H. A. Weber; G. S. V. Bidwell and T. Hutchison; A. Marti; F. E. Olsen, Percy Fowler, and Geo. Mayne.
Whites: C. H. Rutherford; F. A. Sampson and H. H. Fowler; R. W. MacCabe; W. D. B. Miller, P. M. Lancaster, and Tilbrook.

On the throw-in P. M. Lancaster scored the ball and Whites who were defending the deep end immediately laid siege to Blues' goal. Several shots either fell wide or were stopped by Weber whose maiden effort at water polo it was and who acquitted himself admirably as Blues' custodian throughout the game. Lancaster had particularly hard luck with a powerful shot which struck the cross bar. On the rebound, however, Miller got possession and drew first blood for Whites. Lancaster had better luck next time and gave Weber no chance with a well directed shot in the corner of the net. Shortly before the whistle blew for half-time, MacCabe notched the third goal for his side, from a free throw accorded to Tilbrook.

Half time score:—

Whites 3 goals
Blues..... nil.

In the second half Blues lost Olsen who was seized with cramp. W. O.

Lancaster took his place. Whites maintained their original formation but Blues changed their respective positions from time to time in a most perplexing and anything but scientific way. They early assumed the offensive, however, and Marti scored from a scramble in front of goal. Fowler who had changed places with Marti soon added another goal for his side, and from that on honours were fairly evenly divided. Marti lost one goal for Blues by a premature shot. The art of "drawing a man" seems to be but little practised and, by many, hardly understood.

The whistle sounded for "No side" with the score reading:—

Whites 3 goals
Blues 2 "

On the whole the game was by no means up to the standard of the initial one on Tuesday, a fact which may be accounted for by the large number of veritable novices playing. Among the new men Tilbrook shows most promise and played a first-rate, steady game as right forward, at least two of his side's goals being attributable to his unselfish passing. Sampson again played a capital game and marked the various men whom Blues sent up in turn as right forward in a most conscientious way. Mayne's play showed a distinct improvement on his Tuesday's form but his passing was still erratic. P. M. Lancaster played a dashing game all through and stayed well. Fowler and MacCabe again more or less cancelled one another. Miller did not "stay" as well as on Tuesday. W. O. Lancaster, as might have been expected, coming in as he did at half-time, showed lots of pace to the end and should have been better "fed." Of the majority of the others the less said the soonest mended.

The match between the "Maxim" and "A" Companies will probably take place on Thursday or Friday next. We understand "A" Company's VII is already picked. A third scratch match will be played on Tuesday, commencing at 6 p.m. sharp.

CORRESPONDENCE.

A GRAVE SCANDAL.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—The "Grave Scandal" depicted in the letter from Mr. Crofts that appeared in your yesterday's issue is, I fear, in no way overdrawn in its details. There are persons now in Shanghai who have travelled over the line of the French Yunnan railway, besides Italians who have worked on the line, all of whom tell the same story. The pity is, that the majority of those who bear witness to the cruelty and oppression to which the poor patient Chinese coolie is subjected under the present gross mismanagement, have not the power to interfere. The main facts of the case are these:—the valley up which the railway in question is being carried, from the bank of the Red River valley at Luokai up on to the Yunnan plateau, 5,000 to 7,000 feet above, by a valley, the Namti, holds such deadly malarial gases enclosed within its wall-like sides, that it is practically uninhabited. No money will induce either the Annamese, acclimatised as they are to the fever-breeding Red

River valley; or the Yunnanese, hardy mountaineers who dwell on the high plateau—to do any work within its confines,—so ignorant labourers have to be bribed from afar. Of course the railway has got to be built and lives have to be risked, European as well as native, and the French contractors for the work have to get labour somehow, by hook or by crook. But it is the callousness to human suffering as well as the neglect of their own best interests that appeals the traveller in these parts. A Chinaman is less regarded than a horse or a mule; these latter, of which numbers are employed by the superintendents along the line, are well housed and well fed, well groomed and well cared for: the poor willing coolie is dumped down to shift for himself in a strange wild land as best he may.

The valleys along the edge of the great Yunnan plateau are all malarious; their rich bottom lands tempt the adventurous Chinese farmer to risk their cultivation in many places, but experience has taught him that he does so at his life's peril if he passes the night there: he consequently descends into the valley only in the day time, and has his cottage on the plateau above: one would think that a simple precaution like this must have suggested itself to those responsible for the importation of Chinese labourers from the frozen North into the tropical valleys of Indo-China. If this natural precaution of providing huts for the coolies on the higher land did suggest itself, a murderous economy prevented the precaution from being carried out: the wretched coolies were dumped down and left to perish, much as were the poor Jamaica coolies in the old days at Panama;—with the results, as a French traveller recently through the district informed the writer of this letter, that, of the first batch of ten thousand men, one-third were dead within three months of their arrival in the fatal gorge. No wonder they try to escape, leaving their wages behind. One cannot but feel for them: I do, and I shamefacedly enclose my mite of ten taels contribution which I beg you to forward to your Kweichow correspondent and so give me at least the satisfaction of knowing that I shall have provided a thousand meals for the starving wayfarers.

I am, etc.,

FRANCOPHILE.

21st June.

AN UNWORTHY MEMBER.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR:—The issue dated 6th February of your highly-esteemed paper has only just reached this remote district. I read therein an article from your correspondent of Ningyuanfu, Sze., where it is stated that in February 1905, an influential Catholic, Kou Ki-san, after a dispute between Catholics and Protestants, had, at the instigation of a bellicose French priest, revolted, and brought a thousand men to pillage a neighbouring town. That the mandarin of the district, headed by a number of soldiers, came to establish order; but Kou opened fire thus giving the signal for battle, in which he was defeated, eighteen men killed, many wounded, and the rest took flight. The French priest then intervened, and by means of intimidation obtained Tls. 300 as an indemnity for the victims.

But in order to exculpate himself, this—the sub-prefect—"disreputable functionary" (so speaks your correspondent) in a report to the Viceroy puts the blame on to the Protestants, two leaders of whom he had already imprisoned, leaving Kou Ki-san unpunished. At length, continues the article, after nine whole months, the Viceroy got to know the truth. (It can be guessed from whom). Kou was arrested in his village and taken towards the town. About half-way, the "bellicose" French priest was to be seen at the head of a "considerable" troop and tried a surprise attack to deliver the prisoner; but Kou was well guarded, and the attempt failed. When Kou Ki-san was thrown into the town prison, another French priest, no less bellicose, as it appears, came and took up his standing for days and nights before the door, thus preventing all necessary traffic for supplying the prisoners with food. His plan was, your correspondent supposes, to facilitate a flight. Finally, the sentence took place. The prisoner appeared accompanied by three French priests. "It seemed that the prefect was the principal accuser"—which did not prevent him from being judge. Three imputations were brought forward, without the least allusion to the pretended revolt in February. No report is given of Kou's answers. But it is added that the mandarins having succeeded in outwitting the French priests sent him back to prison where he awaits the decision of the Viceroy. Your correspondent thinks that Kou will be executed, adding that he certainly deserves it. That is his conclusion.

This statement is a mixture of badly-interpreted facts, calumnies picked up from the lips of those who are self-interested, or from the official agents, and appreciations, of which the want of seriousness startles one, when coming from the pen of a correspondent who is an American missionary. This gentleman is extremely astonished that the French priests fail to recognise the real character of the Catholic in question. As for myself, I am much more astonished that a European, and especially a missionary, should announce that a man whose name he gives in full, deserves death, publishing it in the most important newspaper of the extreme East, and that when the man is yet awaiting his ultimate sentence. It all seems to be rank fury, which must have greatly shocked the nice feelings of your readers.

One would also think that their sound commonsense had been doubted when they were asked to believe that French priests would agitate pillaging hordes, excite them to open fire against the mandarins and their soldiers, take away a prisoner by force, laying siege to his prison for the space of a whole week, and at last accompanying him before the Chinese judges. Is it to be believed, that a single reader of your paper could give credit to such unlikely facts? Therefore, in view of justice, Mr Editor, may I ask permission to expose the facts as I know them. At the same time, it is not from any mandarin sources that I shall seek proofs for my veracity. The worth of such literature is too well-known.

From time immemorial, as the saying goes, a few descendants from the first Chinese Catholics have always inhabited Kientchang (prefecture of Ningyuanfu); but now it is by thousands that the people call themselves Protestants—ever since 1903 when the American mis-

sionary from Yachou (A.B.M.U. received as adherents, not only a few individuals coming from the interior, about fifteen to twenty days' journey, but also all those who presented him with a list as belonging to Chinese secret societies, and as such, being hostile to Catholics, tried from the beginning all they could to annoy them. The brawls increased, I wrote to Mr. O—American missionary, of Yachou, to beg of him to put a stop to these stock enlistings, until at least a European missionary, or a serious teacher could come and reside with them. Mr. O—replied, "We are not enrolling new names, and have told the Tao-ti, who in turn has informed the Fu at Ningyuanfu that only those possessing Bibles are to be reckoned as our adherents." Therefore each individual happening to have at any given moment a Bible in his hand, was mentioned to the highest officials of the locality, as having the right to be treated on other terms than an ordinary Chinese.

Thereupon the recruits increased to an unlimited number, and Mr. O—came himself to Kienchang to make a triumphal tour in which he declared himself as a member of the Kolao Hui, not hesitating to print on his Chinese visiting cards such signs as would easily show the sympathy he held for that party. Henceforth the annoyances, which the Catholics had to put up with, increased wholesale, a long series of which must be passed over, in order to come to the principal one.

In February 1905, Father C—had gone to found a new church at Mienshan a small town about two days' journey north from this place. That very evening he was surrounded and blockaded, with more than a hundred Christians, men, women, and children, who had come for the occasion, and this was done by a mob of two hundred men calling themselves Chen Tao-tang (Protestant Church). This was their purport. A few days previously, a resident of Mienshan, Yang Kuang-fa, had been ordered by the mandarin to make a small compensation (3,000 cash destined to repair the city walls), for having damaged by water a garden belonging to the mission.

To avoid paying, Yang Kuang-fa had given his name to the Protestants of the locality, asking them for help, who interfered with great readiness. The two mandarins of Mienshan (a civilian, fu hsien, and a military officer, tsang yi), stood firm, saying that as it was an affair between the two religions, "English and French", their duty was strict neutrality. After three days of uninterrupted blockading, the Father had to submit and sign the capitulation which the Protestants presented to him. He had to agree to give up all idea of prosecution against Yang Kuang-fa, and to pay himself a fine of 20,000 cash. Beside his signature he added these Latin words: "Vi coactus subscripsi" (I subscribe under compulsion) after which he paid the sum required, and it was only then that the blockading ended. However after such an exposure, the Father felt it was impossible to return to his residence at Luku (40 li from Mienshan), so he took refuge with some friendly natives at Lolos, where he awaited orders from his superiors, already warned of his situation.

From that moment the news spread that the Protestants, the "English", the

vauquishers, were going to drive the Catholics out of the country. For five or six miles round, our unfortunate Christians began to rush to Luku, the chief Mission of the country. Some sought a refuge only, while others hoped thereby to force the authorities to act. However, it I mistake not, the number amounted to 200 only. The Protestants also in greater numbers flocked in from all the neighbouring towns. Before such an unusual assembly, the sub-prefect (hsien) of Mienning, named Won, exerted himself at last. He hastened to the town (30 km. from Luku), mustering soldiers on his way, and put up at the Mission, swearing to protect it. At his invitation, the Catholics, Kou at the head, promised to disperse. But this sub-prefect, whom your correspondent calls a "wretch," only thought of making short work of the affair, and opened fire. The Protestants gave a helping hand and made a horrible slaughter of the Catholics. To say that eighteen were killed, is giving less than half the real number. It is not difficult to believe that in that horrible battle one Chinese soldier was killed; but I declare, giving your correspondent a flat denial, that no one can state how he came by his death, and that in any case, it was not the unfortunate Catholics who gave the signal of revolt.

Considering that dozens were killed on the Catholic side, only one Chinese soldier, and not one among the Protestants, does it not seem easy to prove by whom the battle was anticipated and prepared?

The so-called Protestant clan triumphed. Fresh "English bands" arose everywhere. That of Lou Lin-yu (alias Eul Sse-yn) made himself conspicuous by burning the Catholic church which I had built in 1892-1893, and by putting to torture all the well-to-do Catholics (especially an excellent old man, Kiao Ke-chang, whom they hung up by the thumbs), to exact from one, ten ligatures; from another, twenty; even up to 250,000 cash from the richest. (March 1905).

Fearing to make enemies, especially regarding the burning of the church, the sub-prefect Won began to parley with Father C.—An arrangement was made, which we can show as a proof of the desire for peace which animated the Catholic mission.—Tls. 350 for a ruined church and burial expenses of the dead. It was certainly little, but it was the price of peace for the future, and the sacrifice was counted as naught.

But what gave rise to the new outbreak? Your correspondent gives a very clear reason. The "wretched" sub-prefect had imprisoned two Protestants! That was intolerable, and to wipe out the insult, more Catholic victims were to be sacrificed. "So the matter stood until the other side was presented," the meaning of which phrase can be easily understood. The affair, however, took time and trouble. "It has taken the Viceroy from February to November to move in the matter." At last the matter was decided, Kou was arrested on the 13th of November in the village where he was living peacefully. Every precaution was taken to secure him, and escort him to the town; and news got abroad, that about half-way, a French priest, armed, attempted to deliver him, and here the false report is carefully picked up by your correspondent, who hastens to communicate it to the European Press. "It is reported through the official"—the door is reported to have been

broken—"the plans were, I presume", etc., etc., etc. May I be allowed to ask you if the above is the language of fair play? It is simply a wicked calumny, against which I beg of you, Mr. Editor, to insert my protestation too justly provoked. All these intrigues aimed at Kou's death. The last lines of your correspondent make that quite plain.

The Catholic missionaries having understood thus, their sacred duty thenceforth was to procure Kou the last consolations of a religion to which he had remained faithful. Hence the reason why Father C—, accompanied by Sum Koan, Ma Pin-pu and one servant, not a "considerable" band, asked to see him, but in vain. Hence the reason why Father D—, being unable to see the prisoner, installed himself in a small room where he could see the door of the dungeon, thereby being in readiness to assist a Christian in his last hour. Hence the reason, when Kou passed to judgment, three Catholic priests were present, not at his side, as your correspondent wished to make believe, but in an adjoining apartment where all could be heard. Evidently your correspondent has never seen a Chinese prison, either inside or outside, or he would never have said that the presence of a missionary, during the space of eight days, prevented all necessary proceedings for supplying the prisoners with food.

His three grievances against Kou are less serious. However, among others, what is to be thought of the "fu-mu kuan" (sub-prefect) who, on arriving at Chéngtu, died of a fright that Kou had given him a fortnight beforehand? And not a word about the pretended rebellion of Luku. "The prefect seemed to be the principal accuser." (Your correspondent). And what better proof of Kou Ki-san's innocence than this—that his accusers were his judges, and judges whose lengthy intrigues "from February to November," show how cleverly the plan was concocted in view of their own advantage.

To conclude, your correspondent has sojourned here exactly six months and ten days, arriving on the 2nd of June and leaving on the 10th of December. He could have witnessed nothing himself; he believed what he heard.

From the tone of your correspondent, it seems clear that he totally ignores the duty of a Catholic priest to his flock at their dying moment. However, for that I excuse him. But he terminates his article by insinuating clearly the desire he nourishes for the death of a man whose guilt he is incapable of proving. It is scarcely a

position worthy of a missionary, and here I leave it to the Christian feelings of your readers to judge him.

I am, etc.,

J. DE GUEBRIANT,

Missionnaire apostolique.

Ningyuanfu, 25th April.

NOTES ON NATIVE AFFAIRS.

22nd June.

PROJECTED OFFICIAL CHANGES.

It is reported that the Central Government may possibly appoint H. E. Chao Ping-chun, Vice-President of the Ministry of Public Safety (Hsünching-pu), to succeed H. E. Liu Yung-ching, Commander-in-Chief of Kiangpeh, in which case the latter will be appointed Governor of Anhui to succeed the present reactionary ex-Boxer, En Min.

THE RICE CRISIS.

Word comes from the city of Chin-hua, Ché., that a mob of over a thousand went the other day to the country residence of Hung Tien-chieh, a rich man of that city and demanded rice from his granaries. The gates of the place were closed and held by the retainers of Hung Tien-chieh and word sent to the authorities for help. In the meantime seeing their demands ignored the mob began to stone the house. At this moment a petty official connected with the constabulary, accompanied by a few constables, came on the scene to restore order. The mob immediately set upon the official, tore off his uniform and beat him most severely. The sergeant of constables seeing how matters stood lost heart and whipping up his pony tried to escape to the city. He was chased and finally captured by the mob whilst vainly struggling to gallop through a marsh filled with water. The sergeant was being treated in the same manner as his superior officer when the district magistrate came escorted by a strong force of runners and militiamen. These latter immediately seized five of the men who happened to be engaged in kicking about the unlucky sergeant, and each man was treated with 1,200 blows of the bamboo. This brought the mob to its senses and lacking determined leaders they fled incontinently. Warrants have since been issued for the arrest of the principal men concerned in the riot.

From Nanlingsien, Ningkuo prefecture, An., comes the news that on the 9th instant as some boats were carrying several hundred piculs of rice from Nanlingsien to Wuhu, their progress were arrested by a mob who got hold of one boat and emptied into the river some dozen or so piculs of rice. The grain inspector of the place then came and dispersed the mob, arresting the ringleader, whom he sent to the district magistrate for punishment. The next morning a large mob amongst whom were a number of desperadoes made their appearance at the magistrate's yamen and demanded the release of the prisoner. This being refused the mob began smashing the adulatory tablets hung upon the walls of the great hall, while the official sedan chair of magistrate also suffered in the same way, as well as

"The Health and Vigour of an individual depend upon the quantity and quality of the blood. When the tissues have been at work, there are thrown out the blood waste products, and if these be not eliminated but (through any cause) detained in the blood, they influence nutrition and function and finally produce organic disease."—"The Humanitarian." In cases of Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Bad Legs, Skin and blood Diseases, Pimples, and Sores of all kinds, the effects of Clarke's Blood Mixture are marvellous. Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it. Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold everywhere at 2s. 9d. per bottle. Beware of worthless imitations and substitutes. —ADVT.

the stockade just outside the entrance gate of the yamén. Whilst matters were in this state the gentry of the town came on the scene to act as peace-makers, promises were made to rectify the rice crisis, and the mob was finally persuaded to disperse.

From Kiukiang we learn of a rice riot at a place called Juich'anghsien. It seems that this place is dependent for its rice supply upon neighbouring cities. Owing, however, to the rise in its price the supply has not been coming as freely as it might, which led a mob of hungry country people to march for the city to demand food for themselves. On their way they came across a likin barrier station which seemed to arouse their ire, for they soon demolished the station, compelling the official in charge to flee for his life.

THE HUNAN FLOODS.

A FRESH APPEAL.

FROM A CORRESPONDENT.

Hankow, 18th June.

At a meeting of the residents of this port held on Monday, the 4th June, 1906, the following gentlemen were appointed to act as a Committee to collect subscriptions and organise relief for the sufferers by the Hunan Floods: Revs. L. H. Roots, A. Bonsey, T. North, Messrs. C. E. Geddes, J. R. Greaves, Joh. Thyen, H. E. Ramsay, A. E. Reynell, A. M. Reith. (Treasurer) and Mr. A. C. Tweedie (Hon. Sec.).

Since that time subscriptions to the amount of \$8,064.56 have been received, and the disbursements have been \$1,000 in money and \$3041.37 for 50 tons of rice, which have been sent forward to the three districts most in need of help, viz:—Changsha, Siangtan and Hengchou. At a meeting held on Friday evening last, it was decided to give another grant of a like amount to these same districts, but as other places near those were as much in want of relief, it was decided to let them participate in this latter gift. This leaves the Committee without funds, and as the need is as great as ever, and the suffering and misery more pronounced, help is earnestly solicited, and it is hoped that those interested in such work will endeavour to enlist others to help in the good cause, so that Shanghai will not lag behind in the act of giving, and that liberally. Subscriptions may be sent to the Treasurer of the Fund, Mr. A. M. Reith, Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, Hankow, who will acknowledge same in the local paper.

FOUNDATION DAY AT THE C. I. M. BOYS' SCHOOL, CHEFOO.

This is always a very full day for the three C. I. M. schools. The varied items of the extended programme are prepared for and looked forward to with the keenest interest. The following is a brief outline of the principal events of the 10th anniversary of the laying of

the foundation stone of the new Boys' School, (the 26th anniversary of the schools).

THE BOAT RACE.

The race between the first and second crews was rowed off in the morning, at 8 o'clock, the course being from the "Bottle Rock" (known to all Chefoo boys) to Mr. Newman's house. The second crew unfortunately made a very bad start, and although they rowed most pluckily to the end, the first crew won easily. Both crews were vociferously cheered by the spectators who lined the beach. The composition of the crews was as follows:—

First Crew.	Second Crew.
1.—G. Robinson (bow)	1.—H. Hurst (bow)
2.—F. Parry	2.—R. Hearn
3.—H. Molloy	3.—G. Brown
4.—R. Parry (stroke)	4.—S. Clarke (stroke)
Cox—E. Hayward.	Cox. W. Squire.

THE CRICKET MATCH.

At 9 o'clock the cricket match (Masters and others v. Boys) began.

The Masters won by 56 runs to 38, with several wickets still to fall. The Boys won the toss and went in to bat. Robinson (the Captain) made an exceedingly good stand for the Boys, until, unfortunately, he played a ball on. For the Masters Mr. Howell and Mr. Willet made the bulk of the runs between them. Mr. Lea's fielding was conspicuously good, his bowling in conjunction and contrast with Mr. Draffin's fast bowling from the other end was very deadly for the Boys. The following were the scores:—

BOYS.

R. Taylor, c. Howell, b. Lea.....	3
S. Clarke, c. Draffin, b. Lea.....	0
G. Robinson, played on, b. Lea.....	15
R. Parry, c. Lea, b. Draffin.....	3
H. Molloy, b. Lea.....	7
F. Parry, c. Lindsay, b. Draffin.....	1
E. Hayward b. Lea.....	2
W. Butland c. and b. Lea.....	0
G. Brown, c. and b. Lea.....	0
R. Hearn, c. Howell, b. Draffin.....	0
H. Hurst, not out,.....	1
Extras.....	6
Total.....	38

MASTERS.

Murray, c. Clarke b. R. Parry.....	3
Howell, c. Taylor b. Butland.....	22
Lea, b. R. Parry.....	5
Lindsay, b. R. Parry.....	0
Draffin, run out.....	1
Willett, not out.....	18
Tomalin, b. Clarke.....	0
L. Thompson, played on, b. Robinson	1
McCarthy, } did not bat.	
Hogg, }	
Alty, }	
Extras.....	6
Total.....	56

After the cricket match the three schools assembled, along with a number of visitors, in the big schoolroom, where a very helpful address on "The Process of Time" was delivered by Mr. George Howell.

THE AFTERNOON.

The boys' musical drill and dumb-bell exhibition took place at 3 o'clock in the quadrangle. The exercises and manoeuvres, performed to Mr. Spark's

accompaniment on the piano, reflected credit on the trainer, Mr. Murray, as well as on the boys themselves, and were much admired.

At 3.30 all assembled under the willows for afternoon tea, provided by Miss Sanderson and others. Then came the annual photograph of the three schools, teachers and children, taken this year on the terrace in front of the Boys' School. Tennis followed—Junior doubles and Senior doubles. In the Junior match Stanley Clarke and Harry Hurst, playing against Theresa Stevens and Louise Hunnex, won by two sets to 0. In the Senior match Robert Parry and George Robinson won the first set (by 6 games to 1) against Mildred Stevens and Katie Easton, and lost the second set by 5 games to 6. The third set was won by the girls amid great excitement.

A MUSICAL EVENING.

As usual the evening was devoted to music. To outsiders this was the principal attraction, and friends gathered in large numbers. The platform was this year placed more in the centre of the quadrangle, while the audience occupied chairs arranged in semicircles. The girls were seated in long lines on the east verandah, with the boys on the opposite wing. The air was very still, and the lowest tones were heard with ease. Mr. Howell occupied the chair. There was much enthusiasm, and quite a number of encores were called for. A gramophone of exceptionally fine range and tone, belonging to Mr. Kristy, the Russian Consul, and operated by himself, proved a source of keen enjoyment. In the first two records we heard the marvellous voices of the world's great singers; the last, which was given twice over, brought the departure of a troopship most vividly before the mind, with its farewell shouts and snatches of song, clanging bell and shrill whistle of the ho'au as the ropes are cast off, its final rending cheers merging in "God Save the King", and gradually dying away in the distance. Where all was of a high order, both vocal and instrumental, it would be invidious to make distinctions. Miss Button's simple and exquisite rendering at the close of "Glory to Thee my God this night" was, however, specially appreciated. Under Mr. Spark's leadership the boys and girls sang exceedingly well together, while the girls' song was extremely well rendered.

PROGRAMME.

1. Piano Solo—Miss Baller.
2. Song—Boys and Girls.
3. Gramophone Selection.
4. Quartette (vocal) "Cherry Ripe."
5. Violin Duet—A. Copp and Mr. McOwan.
6. Gramophone Selection.
7. Cello Solo—Mr. Murray.
8. Vocal Trio—Misses Baller, Begg, and Button.

Part II.

9. Piano Solo—Mrs. Willett.
10. Trio—Instrumental—Mr. McOwan, Mr. and Mrs. Murray.
11. Song—The Girls.
12. Gramophone Selection.
13. Quartette (vocal).
14. Violin Solo—Mr. McOwan.
15. Gramophone Selection.
16. Vocal Solo—Miss Button.
17. Doxology.
18. Benediction.

With the doxology and the benediction, pronounced by Bishop Iliff, a most successful evening and a day of the greatest interest and enjoyment to one and all came to an end.

CRITICAL INTERVIEWS.

MR. J. W. AMIESON.

(By My Man Friday.)
IN THE "TRANSVAAL CRITIC."

When I took my seat on an old antiquated horse-tram and proceeded Jeppeswards to interview the Protector of Chinese, I felt that I would shortly be in an office whereon beats the fierce light of half the investing world, the Chamber of Mines, and the Liberal Government. When I arrived, I was sorry that the light wasn't sufficiently powerful to get a fair hold on the building, while Captain Gordon Stuart and his minions were busy the other side of Fordsburg.

As I passed up the staircase I heard a fluttering and a whispering so suggestive of Oriental Palaces that I instinctively looked for a latticed balcony or a haunted Ming tomb to account for it. However, the homely "Wait year so long" of a truly South African office boy assured me that in leaving Commissioner Street I had not ventured a continent east of Suez. I sent in my card, and heard the Protector say: "Give him the key of the cellar, and let him go and look for himself." I then boldly stepped into his office and said:

"Sir, I know you have been fined for repatriating a Chinaman, but this is such an odd country that now you will be fined if you don't."

"I had not thought of it in that light before," he replied. "Have you any new lights to throw on the situation?"

"I fear that effort has exhausted me," I said; "I want you to talk, if you please, on the methods you mean to employ in loyally carrying out the wishes of the Liberal Government."

"It will be a long job," he replied, "so long that, even accustomed to the enormous tradition of China, I look forward to it as one looks back on the Old Testament."

"A day is still twenty-four hours," I said, enigmatically.

"Yes," he replied, "and the rest will last another forty years."

"But what has the reef to do with it?" I asked.

"Don't you see," he replied, "that Chinamen won't be wanted here when the reef is finished?"

"I do," I assented.

"Well," he said, "I certainly must get the Chinese home before that, and there are 50,000 of them. I'm a very busy man, and I have got to go into 50,000 individual cases. Supposing I can spare an hour a day of my already fully occupied time, how many coolies do you think I could interrogate per diem?"

"I don't know," I replied. "I know you've got to ask them why they want to go home, and why they volunteered, in the first place, to come. You couldn't be longer than a quarter-of-an-hour over each!"

"I'm afraid you don't know the Chinaman," he said. "He couldn't compress his troubles into a quarter-of-an-hour. But even if he can. What will happen then? I can't give up more than an hour a day of my time to these inter-views,

and I can't even do that on Saturdays or Sundays, so I see twenty Chinamen a week, I'm doing pretty well."

"You are," I assented, "considering everything, twenty interviews a week is a good average."

"Well," he continued, "twenty interviews a week means about a thousand a year, and even at that rate I shall be fifty years on this repatriation business. I'm a young man, I know, but I shouldn't like to guarantee to get through the work thirty years hence as quickly as I can today."

"You are an odd contradiction of the average South African," I ventured. "The last man I met on repatriation duty had been spinning it out as long as ever he could, and even then only kept it going for three years. It was a serious matter for a lot of good fellows when the last 'repatriation' show finished."

"As far as I can see, war and repatriation are the two principal assets of this country," he replied.

"But seriously," I continued, having smiled genially at the little joke, "the prospect is certainly a very weird one."

"Weird," he echoed, "I should think it is. Talk about the New Zealander sketching the ruins of St. Paul's from a broken arch of London Bridge! Why, it will be nothing to my position. I can picture myself the last remaining white man in Johannesburg. The mines will be finished and everybody gone. I shall sit in solitary grandeur on some ruined headgear, interviewing Chinamen whose contracts have long expired. At night I shall wander home in solitude. I shall possibly shoot a buck at the corner of Commissioner and Rissik Streets, carry it into the deserted kitchen of the Carlton Hotel, and get one of my waiting batch of Chinamen to cook it. Then, I shall have to face the ghostly echoes of my footfalls as I make my way to my lonely suite of rooms, and when I have dressed for dinner, I shall pass through the oppressive silence of the Palm Court to my dismal repast. I shall possibly have to chase a few owls away from their lurking-place in the curtains, and the echoes of long-gone dinner parties will surround me with ghostly laughter. I shall be afraid to venture forth after dark, for the lions and jackals and the other sociable fauna of this country will be lurking on every window sill, and when I go up to bed and light a match to guide me down the silent corridors, the little grey apes and big hairy baboons will spring upon me unawares, until my long white hair (there will be no barber you see) will stand up on end in horror and alarm. And during the long nights, the bats will flutter round the ceiling, and big gaunt aasvogles will peer in at me from their roosting-place outside my window. In the mornings, I shall totter down the moss-grown staircase and cut my way through the bushes and grass to where the last compound full of Chinese are waiting to explain their reasons for leaving. Then on Sundays (whenever I happen to remember what day it really is) I shall make my way to some deserted club and write my English mail. I shall put the letters under a stone on the Pretoria Road, in hopes that some venturesome hunting-party may find them, and then fight my way back to the hotel. By this time, I shall be a hopeless gibberer, and talk to myself aloud in order to remember the English language. I shall have to ask myself if I feel like a small drink and teach myself to say when. I shall have to dis over a double nature in myself, for the sake of an occasional argument.

My ordinary self will be feeling like bed about ten o'clock, when my invented self will suggest waiting up for just one more. Then my invented self will say that it was all a mistake to repatriate the Chinese, and my ordinary self will say it was the best thing that ever happened to the country. About midnight, we will get on the subject of one vote one value, and then a hyena will laugh at us from the old lift, and my ordinary self and my invented self will simultaneously agree to shoot it. And then —"

"Spare me!" I cried, "spare me! I can bear no more. Get on with your repatriation. Remember, it is work, that when loyally accomplished, will entitle you to repatriate yourself, and after the loneliness of Johannesburg the delights of good old London will be trebled and trebled again."

"And I shall be over eighty," he sighed as he shook me despairingly by the hand.

THE MIXED COURT.

Shanghai, 21st June.

Before Mr. SUN (Deputy Magistrate)
and Mr. ARNOLD, (American Assessor)

INTIMIDATION.

Doo Ming-shing, single, unemployed, and Wong Foh-sun, single, unemployed, no fixed abode, were charged with being concerned with a number of others not in custody in intimidating a number of workmen in the employ of the Municipal Council to strike work on the 20th inst.

Mr. C. H. Godfrey and Mr. Henning appeared to prosecute on behalf of the Council.

Mr. Henning said the coolies employed at the concrete depot at the corner of Woosung and Range Roads had gone out to work on the morning of the 20th, having each received his check, indicating his particular task. A number of other coolies came along and intimidated them with the result that they flung down their checks and refused to work. When remonstrated with they said they were willing enough to work, but that they were afraid of those other men. Some 150 in all struck work. The road coolies in the Northern, Eastern, and Western districts struck work on the 20th inst. The concrete coolies had not gone on strike and were content to go on working until the road coolies came and influenced them by threats.

In reply to the Assessor, Mr. Godfrey said from eight to twelve hundred coolies went on strike for more wages. Two districts were at work that morning and two were still out. The Council had been considering the matter for a week and were prepared to give an advance to those who did not go out.

Inspector Bourke said two districts came back voluntarily, which would go to show that there undoubtedly had been intimidation. The two accused were the ringleaders of the crowd that was intimidating the concrete coolies.

Trooper 78 said he was passing the depot and saw a crowd of about fifty coolies congregated there. He approached to see what the disturbance was and the crowd dissolved in all directions. They all cleared away, except the two accused, who waited some time and then rushed away, only to fall into the hands of the overseer of

the Works Department. The two men were arrested. Witness blew his whistle and native P. C. 762 came along and brought the men to the station.

Native P. C. 762 testified to having taken the men into custody.

The Assessor said the accused denied the charge, and he would have to remand the case till next Tuesday to give the police an opportunity of getting as witnesses some of the people who had dealt directly with accused and had been intimidated.

The case was accordingly remanded for the appearance of witnesses.

CONTRACTOR AND SUB-CONTRACTOR AGAIN.

Foo Yuen-ting, married contractor, Two, French was charged with assaulting the complainant, Leang Ah-ling, on Woosung Road on the 21st inst.

Mr. A. S. Wilson appeared for the prosecution. He said the complainant was a contractor for the Vulcan Iron Works, whose business an assault of this kind gravely affected. The Vulcan Iron Works had large works in Yang-tseepoo and undertook large shipbuilding orders and general contracting work which, of course, had to be completed within definite periods. Accordingly such an assault as the present one on the contractor assumed grave proportions in so much as it tended to delay the work considerably. Leang Ah-ling, the complainant, was No. 1 and was responsible for the turning out of the work. Accordingly he had to keep order among the men and should be invested with the proper authority. Hing Sing & Co. had contracted to build the present premises of the Vulcan Iron Works for Tls. 22,000 and the Company looked to Hing Sing to complete the work properly in the specified time. The accused had been molesting the complainant in view of the approaching Dragon Festival, a time when accounts were generally settled up, and seemed to think he had a claim for money on the defendant. The latter was assaulted that morning in Woosung Road by the accused and a large gang of sub-contractors. He was set upon as he was going along the road, pulled out of his ricksha and kicked in various parts of his body, receiving in addition several severe blows on the head. The ricksha coolie was also assaulted. The complainant managed eventually to get away. Counsel suggested that an example should be made of the accused. Business generally would suffer from a repetition of such incidents and his clients, the Vulcan Iron Works, would have a bad time of it, quite apart from the fact that the complainant had been very badly handled.

The complainant, a Cantonese, next gave evidence, describing the assault. It was clear that the magistrate was at no small pains to understand what the witness was saying.

Mr. Wilson said his clients were going to bring a civil case against the accused for breach of contract, which would involve a claim of some Tls. 5,000 arising out of an arbitration case decided in their favour by Mr. Algar. This assault had been solely made out of spite against the complainant.

The magistrate dispensed with the evidence of Yue Ah-sai, the ricksha coolie, and fined the accused \$50, warning him, with outstretched forefinger, that if it happened again he would be very severely dealt with.

THE TABLES TURNED.

Geo Chun-fah, married shopkeeper, Yuhang Road, was charged with extorting from Koo Yue-vung the sum of \$5.00 by means of threats, in Hanbury Road during March 1905.

Further, with extorting from Gee Sing-chun the sum of \$10 by means of threats in Yuhang Road in April 1905.

Further, with extorting from Zaung Kwan-sun the sum of \$12 by means of threats in a tea-shop on Hanbury Road in September 1905.

Further, with extorting from Lue Yoh-sun the sum of \$10 by means of threats in Yuenfong Road on the 10th inst.

Detective-sergeant Bookless deposed that he had searched the outer and inner rooms of accused's house thoroughly and had found no trace of firearms or lethal weapons whatever, though there were fantastic reports current that the man was in the habit of carrying revolvers, swords, knives, etc. On his coming out of the house, however, he saw the revolver (produced) lying just inside the outer door. It had apparently been slipped in by someone, possibly one of the complainants themselves, while he was engaged searching the inner apartments. A great crowd of loafers were congregated round the door. He was certain the revolver was not there when he searched the outer room the first time. When it was learnt that the accused had been arrested several other complainants came to the station and said the man had extorted money from them on various occasions.

A number of respectable merchants came forward and offered to go security for the accused.

The magistrate eventually dismissed the charge against the man, but sent the complainant, Lue Yoh-sun, to prison for one month for preferring false charges.

SMELTING CASH INTO SHEETS.

Shee Loong-sai, and Wong Ah-sai, married servants, Pingchiao Road, were charged with being concerned with others not yet in custody in putting out of circulation a quantity of cash by smelting same into brass sheets, in the house No. 244-5 Pingchiao Road.

This case had been remanded to give the police an opportunity of apprehending the proprietor of the house. A quantity of cash was found in the house and a lump of amalgam and several sheets were produced in Court.

One of the accused was sent to prison for twelve and the other for nine months. The Assessor ordered the cash to be kept in the station as the proprietor might yet be apprehended.

A LONGBIRD.

Sun Kwan-ling, a little girl of some seven or eight summers, was found straying in Kinkiang Road on the 20th inst. The unfortunate little creature, who carried a bundle of clothes (produced), was suffering from an unclear disease.

The police were unable to ascertain her story. The magistrate, likewise, failed to elicit her history from her. Miss Stewart, of the Door of Hope Mission, suggested that the children at that institution might be able to find out some particulars about her.

The child was accordingly handed over to the Door of Hope authorities, the Assessor requesting them to inform the police if they were able to find out her history.

PASSENGERS.

OUTWARD.

Per str. FENGTIEN, 21st June—For Weihaiwei—Mr. and Mrs. Davies and two children, Mrs. Thomas and two children. For Chefoo—Mrs. Macartney. For Hientsin—Mrs. and Master Hamilton, Mrs. Crook, Dr. Ivy, Messrs. Holcomb, Knowles, Kinder, Bristow, Hazelaire, and Otto.

Per str. KINLING, 21st June—For Chinkiang—Dr. Johnson. For Hankow—Mr. F. A. Smith.

Per str. SHAOHSING, 20th June—For Hongkong—Mr. E. Forsyth.

Per str. ANHUI, 21st June—For Yokohama—Mr. H. B. Lyons.

Per str. YUSHUN, 20th June—For Chefoo—Messrs. C. Nitto, O. Sawada, and J. Hinomi.

Per str. KIANGTSEN, 21st June—For Ningpo—Mr. D. Campbell.

Per str. KIANGHSIN, 21st June—For Kiukiang—Mr. and Mrs. Baillie and three children.

INWARD.

Per str. KIANGTSEN 21st June—From Ningpo—Messrs. T. Weir and Burghes.

Per str. TUCKWO, 21st June—From Hankow—Mrs. Ha-endug, Mr. and Mrs. W. Theavdose, Mr. and Miss Grundy, Messrs. T. Craven, Watson, F. L. Mickel, Louden, J. C. Barkley, and Thomas.

THE SADDLE ISLANDS.

VIEWS OF THE ISLANDS ON

Post Cards 5 cents pkt. of 10, and in Pamphlet 30 cents.

N.-C. HERALD OFFICE

Mosquitoes Avoid
the presence of Carbolic
that is why
the use of,

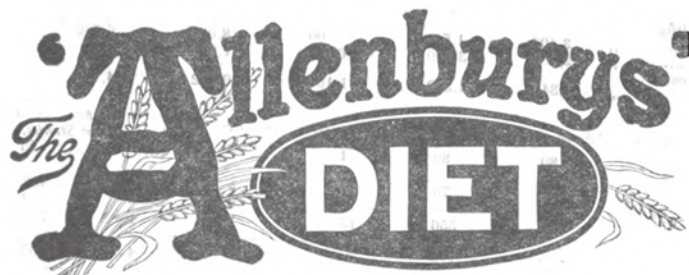
Calvert's
20%
Carbolic
Soap

has been found such an excellent
protection against the attacks
of these and other insects. It
imparts also a delightful fresh-
ness to the skin, and, of course,
is powerfully antiseptic, an
advantage readily accepted in
warm climates.

Sold by Local Chemists & Storekeepers.
Made by
F. C. Calvert & Co., Manchester, Eng.

(1 Tu & Th 100-06 1838 16th Oct., 1905)

A COMPLETE FOOD FOR GENERAL USE.



This DIET is recommended in place of ordinary milk foods, gruel, etc. Whilst acceptable to all as a light nourishment it is particularly adapted to the needs of Dyspeptics and Invalids.

The "Allenburys" DIET is readily digested by those who are unable to take cow's milk and is particularly serviceable in convalescence and as a light supper diet for the Aged.

The "Allenburys" DIET is made in a minute by simply adding boiling water.

The "Allenburys" DIET is for ADULTS and is quite distinct from the "Allenburys" Foods for Infants.

ALLEN & HANBURYS Ltd., Lombard Street, LONDON.

— of 1 no 06 2535 To —

2nd November, 1904.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SILK.—Messrs. A. R. Burkill & Son's Circular of 14th June, 1906.

The Home Markets are firm, Gold Kiling is quoted in London at 12/10½, and in Lyons at Fcs. 36.

RAW SILK.—The Tsatlee Market opened at the commencement of the month with sales of Dble. Silver Elephant at Tls. 450, and mountain 4 at Tls. 550 on the basis of these prices Gold Kiling would be Tls. 535, but so far no sales of this Chop have been made. Altogether some 1,300 Bales have been settled, and at the close, prices show slight advance.

Green Kailings have been taken to the extent of some 350 Bales; prices opened at Tls. 540 for Woman Loom 1, further sales of this Chop have been made at an advance of Tls. 10 per picul.

Chincums have found favor with Buyers at Tls. 527½, for Fighting Cock 1 and Tls. 537½, for Red Tiger Extra Best; about 220 bales changing hands.

Coarse Silks have been dealt in sparingly at prices given below.

YELLOW SILK.—No business in New Silk has so far been done, and latest advices from the Country report that high prices are being paid by Native Merchants.

HAND FILATURES.—About 700 Bales of New Silk have been bought for the Continent, prices opening on the basis of Tls. 597½, for Small Buffalo 1 Ordinary reel, American Buyers do not seem willing to operate at present prices, and with the exception of 5 B. Small Buffalo 1 grant at Tls. 622½, no business has been done for their market.

STEAM FILATURES.—One or two sales are recorded in Fine sizes for Europe.

WASTE SILK.—There are no stocks, here, and the market for New Season's Wastes has not been opened.

Quotations in Taels per picul Average Exchange for the week 2-11½ and Fcs. 3.72, 4 m. s. Freight Tls. 8.20 per cwt.

	Tls. per picul.		Tls. per picul.
TSATLEES.		Double Blue Dragon 3	475
Dbl. Silver Elephant.....	540	Deer & Stork 1, 2, & 3.....	525-505-495
„ Blue „.....	530	HAND FILATURES.—	
Blue Stork Chayling.....	52	Gold Eagle 1, 2, Ord.....	620-610
Gold Lion.....	540	Black Horse 1, 2, & 3.....	630-620-610
Blue Phoenix.....	530	Grasshopper A.B.C. Ord.....	620 avg.
Three Pagoda.....	530	HAND FILATURES.—	
Almond Flower 1.....	530	Pegasus 1, 2, 2, Ord.....	625 avg.
Mountain 4 & 5.....	550-54	Small Buffalo 3, „.....	605
Buffalo 3,.....	575	K.K. Mars 1, „.....	795
HANGCHOW TSATLEES.—		Small Buffalo 1, Grant.....	622½
Lily Flower 1 & 2,.....	535-515	STEAM FILATURES.—	
GREEN KAILING.—		Soy Lun Anchor Ex, 1, 9-11.....	837½-822½
Woman Loom 1, 2, & 3.....	550-535-515	Keechong 1-2 9-11.....	810-790
Duck M. M. M. M. M. M.....	537, 1-2-522, 1-2-502, 1-2	Sanspareil 3, 11-13.....	760
SKEINS.—		Soy Lun Anchor 3, 11-13.....	750
Green Monster 1.....	442, 1-2	TUSSAH FILATURE.—	
Bule Monster 1, & 2.....	442, 1-2-425	Gold Sampan 4 cocoons.....	252½
Double Men.....	500	Double Men 8 „.....	252½
CHINCUMS.—		Gold Woman 8 „.....	280
Fighting Cock 1, 2 & 3.....	545-535-525	Red Woman 4 „.....	252½
Woolie 9-12 moss.—		Gold Mars 4 „.....	292½

	1906-1907.	1905-1906.	1904-1905.	1903-1904.	1902-1903.	1901-1900
Settlements for this Mail.....	100	1,000	2,000	1,500	300	600
" " " Season including						
forward contracts	3,400	1,500	500	2,000	6,500	8,650
Stock (old and new)	2,700	3,500	6,500	1,000	3,500	5,000
Total arrivals, including Steam						
Filature	1,340	1,570	1,100	2,172	4,800	1,840

	*England	*France, &c. Total Europe.	America.	India & Egypt.	Japan, Coast & Straits.	Grand Total.
Export of Steam Filature (in Piculs) ...	80	80	15	..	..	95
" " White Silk (in Bales of 80 catties)...	76	76	357	5	..	438
" " Yellow Silk (in piculs) ...	557	556	153	8	4	722
" " Wild						
Total.....	713	713	325	15	4	1,257
Against in 1905-1906	557	567	478	..	10	1,055 Bales.
" 1904-1905	285	235	652	22	12	921 ..
" 1903-1904	392	396	168	..	..	564 ..
" 1902-1903	200	225	146	35	..	406 ..
" 1901-1902	321	357	39	166	..	582 ..
" 1890-1901	60	60	134	100	..	294 ..
Export of Waste Silk.....	509	32	541	26	16	583 Piculs.
Against in 1905-1906	502	202	..	..	..	202 ..
" 1904-1905	638	68	706	..	..	706 ..
" 1903-1904	208	194	392	25	1	418 ..
Export of Cocoons	..	..	..	..	50	50 ..
Against in 1905-1906 .....	..	..	..	..	..	.. ..
" 1904-1905 .....	..	..	..	..	..	.. ..
" 1903-1904 .....	..	..	..	..	..	.. ..

*Many shipments are now sent optional, Marseilles or London.

Also 180 piculs Old Silk Wadding to London.
 " 2,448 " " " " the Continent.
 2,628 Piculs.

FREIGHT.—From Messrs. Wheelock & Co.'s Report of the 21st June, 1906.

Our Homeward Freight Market remains dull and without change.

Coastwise:—This market shows no improvement remaining weak with very little demand for tonnage.

For London and the Continent:—Besides the mails, the following steamers will load on this berth. The s.s. "Inaba Maru" sails to-morrow for Marseilles, London and Antwerp, and is followed on the 28 inst. by the s.s. "Ajax" for London, Amsterdam and Antwerp, and on the 6th July, the s.s. "Glenesk" will leave for London and Antwerp.

For Havre, and Hamburg:—The s.s. "Acilia" sails to-day.

For Trieste, Fiume and Venice:—The s.s. "Nippon" will leave on the 25th inst.

For New York via Suez:—The s.s. "Indrasemba" now occupies the berth and will sail on the 23rd inst., being followed by the s.s. "Anglo Saxson" due here on the 25th inst. and sailing about the 3rd of July. The next boat is the s.s. "Schuykill" due to sail about the 7th of July.

We would call the attention of shippers to the new table of rates below, which will go into effect on August 1st. The most important charge is the increase in rate on Wool to 35/ per ton. Ad Valorem cargo has also been raised 5 -

DEPARTURES.

For London via Continent:—	"Glenroy"	14th June
" " " "	"Benlomond"	19th "
" " " "	"Palawan"	16th "
" " " "	"Deucaion"	13th "
" " " "	"Hysoi"	16th "
" " " "	"Tamba Maru"	8th "
" " " "	"Lao"	15th "
" " " "	"Andalusia"	13th "
" " " "	"Sikh"	9th "
" " " "	"Wray Castle"	17th "

RATES OF FREIGHT.

LONDON, ...	by Conference Lines, General Cargo	45/0	W. Silk	47/6	Tea	43/0
NORTHERN CONT. PORTS	" " " " " "	45/0	"	47/6	"	45/0
NEW YORK via LONDON	" " " " " "	52/6	"	55/0	"	52/6
BALTIMORE via LONDON	" " " " " "	57/6	"	60/0	"	57/6
KONIGSBERG via LONDON	" " " " " "	52/6	"	55/0	"	52/6
MANCHESTER via LONDON	" " " " " "	57/6	"	60/0	"	57/6
LIVERPOOL via LONDON	" " " " " "	50/0	"	52/6	"	50/0
LIVERPOOL direct	" " " " " "	45/0	"	47/6	"	45/0
HAMBURG	" " " " " "	45/0	"	47/6	"	45/0

Above rates are subject to a deferred Rebate, as per Conference Circular.

GENOA	by Conference Lines, Tallow 36/0 net, General Cargo	40/6 net, W. Silk	42/6 net, Tea	40/6 net
MARSKILLER...	" " " " " "	36/0 " " " "	42/6 " " " "	40/6 " "
HAVEH...	" " " " " "	36/0 " " " "	42/6 " " " "	40/6 " "

40/0 per ton of 20 cwt. for sesamum seeds net for above three ports.

NAPLES, by N. D. Lloyd	General Cargo	41/0	Tea	46/0
TRIESTE, by Austrian Lloyd	" " " "	32/6	"	37/0
SMYRNA, by	" " " "	37/0	"	42/0

New York, by Sail from Hongkong 15/- nominal [2 cents per lb.
Do. via Pacific 1 1/2 gold ct. per lb. Tea.—6 cts. per lb. Silk.—G. \$10.00 per ton Strawbraid with a minimum of

The following are the rates to go into force in the New York Conference, on Aug. 1st, but subject to change without notice

Autimony (in bags).....	12/6 per ton of 20 cwt.	Wool (wgt. or meas. at str.'s option).....	35/ per ton of 40 cu. ft.
" (in cases)	17/6 " " 20 "	Cargo not specified above.....	30/ wgt. or meas. at
Bristles	40/ " " 40 cu. ft.		str.'s option.
Cantharides	40/ " " 40 "	Ad Valorem cargo	35/ plus 1% or 1 1/2% only
Cane Chairs	25/ " " 40 "		(whichever yields
Copper Ingots (over 20 lbs.)	20/ " " 20 cwt.		most).
" (under 20 lbs.)	22/6 " " 20 "	Boston, Baltimore or Philadelphia, via New York (exclud-	
Galangal Root	25/ " " 40 cu. ft.	ing Tea, see below) 7/6 per ton extra, Wool 10/- extra.	
Human Hair	40/ " " 40 "		TEA.
Raw Silk	80/ " " 40 "	Boston, for lots under 30 tons	10/- extra.
Silk (waste)	40/ " " 40 "	Baltimore for lots under 30 tons	14/- "
Silk Pongees	80/ " " 40 "	Philadelphia	11/- "
Straw Braid	30/ " " 40 "	Deduct 2/- per ton for all lots of 30 tons or over. 8/- is	
Tea	37/6 " " 40 "	charged for each set of Bills of Lading to cover Custom House	
Turmeric	40/ " " 20 cwt.	Entry at New York.	
Wood Oil	50/ " " 20 "		

(All above subject to 10% rebate as per Conference Circular).

COAST RATES.

MOJI	TO SHANGHAI...	\$1.10 fixtures
"	" HONGKONG ...	1.30 per ton, nominal
"	" SINGAPORE ...	1.50 " "
"	" HANKOW ...	2.00 fixtures "
NAGASAKI	" SHANGHAI...	1.15 " nominal
NEUCHWANG	" CANTON ...	nothing doing
"	" AMOY ...	nothing doing
"	" SWATOW ...	nothing doing
WUHU	" CANTON ...	15 cauds. nothing doing
CHINKIANG	" SWATOW ...	13 cauds. no demand
WUHU	" CHEFOO ...	13 cauds. " "
HANKOW	" SWATOW ...	20 cents. " "

VESSELS EXPECTED.

FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM, CONTINENT, &c.	SAILED.
Pingsuey London	Left Singapore June 16th
Glenhurst do	" " " 19th
Orestes do	Passed Canal June 1st
Astyanax do	" " " 12th
Laertes do	" " " 13th
Glenlogan do	June 5th
Achilles do	" 9th
Alcinous do	" 16th
Diomed do	" 23rd
Peleus do	" 30th

COAL.—From Messrs. Wheelock & Co.'s Report of the 21st June, 1906.

COAL, JAPAN:—This is very dull with a weaker tendency, especially for forward contracts.

CARDIFF:—Almost nothing doing.

SYDNEY, WOLLONGONG:—Nothing doing.

CARDIFF:—ex godown	...	Tls. 11.75 steady
SYDNEY WOLLONGONG:—ex godown	...	" 12.00 per ton steady
HONGAY LUMP:—ex godown	...	no quotation
JAPAN COAL:—Otsuji, ex godown	...	
Karat	...	
Ohnoura	...	
Shimoyamada	...	
Shakano,	...	
Yoshinotani,	...	
Ohnoura 3 feet, ex godown	...	
" 5 "	...	
Miike Lump,	...	
" Small,	...	
Kitagata, ex g-down	...	

cannot be quoted

Contracted for

Tls. 10.00

KAIPING COAL:—Tongshan No. 9 Dust	Tls. 6.50 ex Godown
" " " 9 Lump	" 10.00 "
" " " 5 Dust	" 7.50 "
" " " Linsi Lump	" 9.00 "

Arrivals of Coal during the fortnight have been:—

June 9, <i>Prigga</i> , str.	1,400 tons	Miike Coal to consumers
" 10, <i>Atagosan Maru</i> , str.	2,150 "	Ohnoura Coal to consumers
" 11, <i>Sylvia</i> , str.	1,620 "	Moji Coal to consumers
" 14, <i>Fujisan Maru</i> , str.	2,04 "	Miike Coal to consumers
" 14, <i>Kaiping</i> , str.	2,000 "	Kaiping Coal to consumers
" 15, <i>Juho Maru</i> , str.	1,610 "	Ohnoura Coal to consumers
" 19, <i>Manju</i> , str.	1,760 "	Makura Coal to consumers
" 19, <i>Kwangse</i> , str.	2,400 "	Ohnoura Coal to consumers
" 19, <i>Atagosan</i> , str.	2,000 "	Miike Coal to consumers
" 27, <i>Fukuyama Maru</i> , str.	1,800 "	Matsura Coal to consumers

KEROSENE QUOTATIONS.

BY IMPORTERS

AT TEA-SHOPS

DEVOES.—Tls. 1.66 per case, less 2%

DEVOES.—Tls. 1.64 per case

SUMATRA AND LANGKAT.—

SUMATRA AND LANGKAT.—

Dragon Chop.—Tls. 1.80 per 10 gallons, less 2%

Dragon Chop.—Tls. 1.25 per case

EXCHANGE.—Sight rate on London 2/11½; 4 months' sight 2/11½.

TEA.—HANKOW STATISTICS from the Hankow General Chamber of Commerce Circular of the 13th June, 1906.

TEA

Business reported since the 6th inst., is as under:—

	1906.	1905.
Settlements	73,919 ½-Chests.	90,322 ½-Chests.
Consisting of the following Teas:—		
Ninchows	19,861 ½-Chests, at Tls. 15.00 @100.00 per picul	
Khemuns	7,447 " " 15.00 " 58.00 "	
Oopacks	3,534 " " 11.50 " 18.00 "	
Oonams	19,252 " " 10.80 " 20.25 "	
Oonfaas	21,409 " " 15.00 " 23.50 "	
Seang-tams	1,053 " " 11.50 " 12.70 "	
Ichangs	1,273 " " 38.00 " 69.50 "	

The following are Statistics at date compared with the corresponding circular of last season, viz., 14th June, 1905.

HANKOW TEA.	1906.	1905.
Settlements	237,229 ½-Chests.	247,868 ½-Chests.
Stock	119,108 "	99,793 "
Arrivals	356,337 ½-Chests.	347,691 ½-Chests.
KIUKIANG TEA.	1906.	1905.
Settlements	120,302 ½-Chests.	127,221 ½-Chests.
Stock	34,989 "	42,739 "
Arrivals	155,291 ½-Chests.	169,960 ½-Chests.

Comparative Quotations are as under:—

	1906.	1905.
Ninchows	Tls. 15.00 @100.00	Tls. 16.00 @100.00 per picul.
Khemuns	" 15.00 " 70.00 "	" 16.00 " 65.00 "
Kutoans	" nil. "	" 21.00 " "
Oopacks	" 11.50 @ 26.00 "	" 10.80 @ 25.50 "
Oonams	" 10.80 " 26.00 "	" 10.50 " 25.50 "
Oonfaas	" 15.00 " 33.50 "	" 16.60 " 36.00 "
Seang-tams	" 11.50 " 15.00 "	" 11.00 " 17.00 "
Ichangs	" 38.00 " 69.50 "	" nil. "

The Tea Statistics in this Report are made up to the evening of date,

The export to 9th instant, as per Customs Returns stands thus:—

Season	1906 x 1907	1905, 1906	1904, 1905	Total 1906/7.	Total 1905/6.	Total 1904/5.
Season 1906 x 1907	1,546,994 lbs.	2,221,285 lbs.				
" 1905, 1906	5,349,632 "	2,356,871 "				
" 1904, 1905	12,065,488 "	6,122,107 "				
Viâ Shanghai,						
To Great Britain	1,676,591 lbs.	519,170 lbs.	2,862,404 lbs.			
" United States and Canada	441,797 "	127,671 "	1,519,109 "			
" Continent	635,873 "	516,915 "	1,489,491 "			
" Russia via North	616,900 "	nil.	nil.			
" Shanghai	302,207 "	176,527 "	511,965 "			
For Russia in Europe.						
Direct 1906.						
s.s. "Herman Lerche"	2,461,060 lbs.					
s.s. "Pertronia"	3,398,204 "					
For Russia in Asia.						
Direct, 1906.						
s.s. "Haldia"	302,725 lbs.					
s.s. "Hanna"	902,534 "					

EXPORTS.

The prices quoted are for the net shipping weight excluding cost of packing for Export :-

Cowhides, b. S.	Tls. 36.75	per picul	Gallnuts, Usual shape	Tls. 15.80	per picul.
Seconds	32.00	"	Gallnuts, Plum shape	18.50	"
Buffalo hides, B.S.	17.75	"	Tobacco Tingchow	9.00	"
" 10/35 lbs.		"	" Wongkong	11.00	"
" 25/60		"	Black Bristles, Riflings 2½" 2¾" 3" 3¼" 3½" 3¾" 4" 4¼" 4½" 4¾" 5" 5¼" 5½" 5¾" 6" 6¼" 6½" 6¾" 7" 7¼" 7½" 7¾" 8" 8¼" 8½" 8¾" 9" 9¼" 9½" 9¾" 10" 10¼" 10½" 10¾" 11" 11¼" 11½" 11¾" 12" 12¼" 12½" 12¾" 13" 13¼" 13½" 13¾" 14" 14¼" 14½" 14¾" 15" 15¼" 15½" 15¾" 16" 16¼" 16½" 16¾" 17" 17¼" 17½" 17¾" 18" 18¼" 18½" 18¾" 19" 19¼" 19½" 19¾" 20" 20¼" 20½" 20¾" 21" 21¼" 21½" 21¾" 22" 22¼" 22½" 22¾" 23" 23¼" 23½" 23¾" 24" 24¼" 24½" 24¾" 25" 25¼" 25½" 25¾" 26" 26¼" 26½" 26¾" 27" 27¼" 27½" 27¾" 28" 28¼" 28½" 28¾" 29" 29¼" 29½" 29¾" 30" 30¼" 30½" 30¾" 31" 31¼" 31½" 31¾" 32" 32¼" 32½" 32¾" 33" 33¼" 33½" 33¾" 34" 34¼" 34½" 34¾" 35" 35¼" 35½" 35¾" 36" 36¼" 36½" 36¾" 37" 37¼" 37½" 37¾" 38" 38¼" 38½" 38¾" 39" 39¼" 39½" 39¾" 40" 40¼" 40½" 40¾" 41" 41¼" 41½" 41¾" 42" 42¼" 42½" 42¾" 43" 43¼" 43½" 43¾" 44" 44¼" 44½" 44¾" 45" 45¼" 45½" 45¾" 46" 46¼" 46½" 46¾" 47" 47¼" 47½" 47¾" 48" 48¼" 48½" 48¾" 49" 49¼" 49½" 49¾" 50" 50¼" 50½" 50¾" 51" 51¼" 51½" 51¾" 52" 52¼" 52½" 52¾" 53" 53¼" 53½" 53¾" 54" 54¼" 54½" 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SECTIONS OF HARBOUR AND POSITION OF WHARVES, DOCKS, BUOYS, &c.

SECTIONS OF THE HARBOUR.

Upper.—The Upper Section is between the southern and northern ends of the Chinese Bund.

- 1.—From northern end of Chinese Bund to upper end of lower Godown of Kin-lee-yuen Wharf.
- 2.— " upper end of lower Godown of Kin-lee-yuen Wharf to Yang-king-pang Creek.
- 3.— " Yang-king-pang Creek to Custom House Jetty.
- 4.— " Custom House Jetty to Peking Road Jetty.

5.—From Peking Road Jetty to Old Dock.

6.— " Old Dock to Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Flagstaff.

7.— " Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Flagstaff to Old Ningpo Wharf.

8.— " Old Ningpo Wharf to Birt's Wharf.

9.— " Birt's Wharf to Shanghai Waterworks Intake.

Lower.—Shanghai Waterworks Intake to Yangking Creek.

WHARVES, DOCKS, BUOYS, &c.

WITH THEIR ABBREVIATED DENOMINATIONS AND POSITIONS.

In the Sections all Vessels are anchored in Tiers between the Banks of the River, and lettered according to their Position, thus:—

A U S—Above Upper Section.		S—Shanghai Side.	U S—Upper Section.	C—Centre.	L S—Lower Section.	P—Pootung Side.	B L S—Below Lower Section.
K N A	Kiangnan Arsenal	...	...	A U S S	SH W B 1	Shanghai & Hongkew Wharf Buoy 1	68. C
T D W	Tung-ka-du Wharf	...	...	U S P	SH W B 2	Shanghai & Hongkew Wharf Buoy 2	78. P
T D D	Tung-ka-du Dock	...	...	U S P	OS N B 1	Ocean Steam Navig. Co.'s Buoy 1	78. C
T D D W	Tung-ka-du Dock Wharf	...	...	U S P	OS N B 2	Ocean Steam Navig. Co.'s Buoy 2	78. C
CK P W	Chang-ka-pang Wharf	...	...	U S P	P & O B 2	P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Buoy 2	78. C
LP D	Lao-pah-du Wharf	...	...	U S P	C M L W	China Merchants' Lower Wharf	78. C
OS K	Osaka Soshen Kaisha	...	...	U S P	C M B 1	China Merchants' Buoy 1	88. C
Y K D W	Yang-ka-du Wharf	...	...	U S P	C M B 2	China Merchants' Buoy 2	88. C
W T W	Watung Wharf	...	...	1 S P	O N W	Old Ningpo Wharf	7 & 88. S
M C W	Melchers & Co.'s Wharf	...	...	1 S P	W S W	Wayside Wharf	88. P
K L Y W	Kin-lee-yuen Wharf	...	...	2 S S	J N J	Japanese Naval Jetty	88. P
K L Y B	Kin-lee-yuen Buoy	...	...	2 S S	P W J	Pootung Wharf (Jardines)	98. P
C N C W	China Navigation Co.'s Wharf	...	...	2 S S	B D	Boyd's Dock	98. P
C N C B	China Navigation Co.'s Buoy	...	...	2 S S	B D W	Boyd's Dock Wharf	98. P
C N P W	China Navig. Co.'s Pootung Wharf	...	...	2 S P	C M E W	China Merchants' Eastern Wharf	LS. P
N G L B	North German Lloyd Buoy	...	...	2 S C	S O C W	Standard Oil Co.'s Wharf	LS. P
M M B	Messageries Maritimes Buoy	...	...	2 S C	Y W G C	Yangtee Wharf & Godown Co.	LS. P
P & O B 1	P. & O. Buoy 1	...	...	3 S C	C E M C W	(Chinese Engineering and Mining) Co.'s Wharf	LS. P
P Y B	Pootung Yard Buoy	...	...	3 S P	A K O W	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.'s Oil Wharf	LS. P
B N B	British Naval Buoy	...	...	3 S C	R D O W	Royal Dutch Oil Wharf	BL S. P
N Y K W	Nippon Yusen Kaisha Wharf	...	...	5 S S	O r D	Oriental Dock	BL S. P
H W	Heard's Wharf	...	...	5 S S	O r D W	Oriental Dock Wharf	BL S. P
C M C W	China Merchants' Central Wharf	...	...	5 S S	C o s D	Cosmopolitan Dock	BL S. P
O D	Old Dock	...	...	6 S S	C o s D W	Cosmopolitan Dock Wharf	BL S. P
O D W	Old Dock Wharf	...	...	6 S S	S O C W	Standard Oil Co.'s Wharf	BL S. P
O D B	Old Dock Buoy	...	...	6 S C	P L	Powder Limit	
B J	Boyd's Jetty	...	...	6 S. P	Q	Quarantine Limit	
S H W	Shanghai & Hongkew Wharf	...	...	6 & 78. S			

SHIPPING IN HARBOUR AND AT WOOSUNG

MEN-OF-WAR IN HARBOUR

No. & Sec	Name	Manufacturer	Flag & Rating	Tonnage	Gun	H.P.	Men	Date Arrival	Where from
BLS	Akitsuishima	Yamaya	Jap cruiser	3150	20	8400	330	June 20	
1 c	Alacritty	Seatham	H.M. d.v.	1700	10	3000	86	June 11	
W'sung	Bainbridge	Williams	U.S. t.-d.	420	.....	8000	.....	June 20	Amey
W'sung	Barry	Barry	U.S. t.-d.	.....	.....	.....	.....	June 20	
P & O B	Cadmus	.....	H.M. sloop	1070	6	1400	150	May 28	Cruise
B I	Calabria	Marenco	Ital cruiser	2442	11	4100	257	June 7	
B VII	Cincinnati	Mason	U.S. cruiser	220	11	10000	514	Apr 4	
K N A D	Eleano	Rodman	U.S. gun-boat	600	8	700	111	June 14	
2 c	Fronde	Telsenne	Fr. t.-d.	300	.....	6000	.....	June 12	
O D	Javeline	Beaussant	Fr. t.-d.	300	.....	6000	.....	June 12	
N G L B	Luchs	Hastoy	H.I.G.M. gun-boat	850	10	1300	160	June 8	
8 p	Mandjour	Elisself	Russ gun-boat	1416	3	1400	.....	Mar 29	
W'sung	Marco Polo	Verde	Ital arm. cruiser	4583	34	10000	420	June 11	
2 c	Panther	.....	Aust. gun-boat	.....	.....	.....	.....	June 10	
7 p	Sumida	Gordes	Jap. gun-b at	.....	.....	.....	.....	June 20	
9 p	Takachiho	Nomaguchi	Jap cruiser	3700	8	7500	365	June 6	
ODW	Teal	Secrean	H.M. gun-boat	180	2	800	34	June 3	
7 p	Vaterland	Toussaint	H.I.G.M. gun-boat	.....	.....	.....	.....	June 18	
N G L B	Vorwaerts	Scharf	H.I.G.M. gun-boat	.....	.....	.....	.....	June 12	

SHANGHAI SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS (SINCE REPORT PER LAST ISSUE.)

Date.	Ship's Name.	Flag & Rig.	Ton	Captain.	From	Sailed.	Cargo.	Consignees.
June 13	ekin	Br str	232	Wavell	Ningpo	June 12	General	Butterfield & Swire
13	Hsinkong	Chi str	1264	Jamieson	Tongku	 10	do	C. M. S. N. Co
13	Kwangtan	Chi str	1536	Lunt	H'kong & Canton	 9	do	C. M. S. N. Co
13	Heinyu	Chi str	1037	Richards	Tientsin v. C'foo	 10	do	C. M. S. N. Co
13	Shengking	Br str	1034	Cowan	W'ei, C'foo, T'sin	 10	do	Butterfield & Swire
13	Suitai	Ger str	1145	Enigk	Hankow	 10	do	Arnhold, Karberg & Co
13	Hakuai Maru	Jap str	1434	Seki-e	Nagasaki	.....	Mail, etc	Nippon Yusen Kaisha
13	Indrasamha	Br str	3367	Craven	Japa	.....	General	Harano, Matheson & Co
13	Palawan	Br str	2. 96	Street	Nagasaki	.....	do	P. & O. S. N. Co
13	Prometheus	Nor str	1023	Lersbruggen	Hongkong	.....	do	Butterfield & Swire
13	Lydia	Ger str	1779	Meyer	Hongkong	.....	do	Siemssen & Co

The H. C. Herald and S. C. & C. Gazette.

ARRIVALS—Continued.

Date	Ship's Name	Flag	Ton	Captain	From	Sailed	Cargo	Consignees
June 13	Vorwaerts	Ger g-b		Scharf		June -	General	
" 13	Javeline	Fr t-d				" -		
" 13	Francisque	Fr t-d				" -		
" 13	Sabre	Fr t-d				" -		
" 13	Rapier	Fr t-d				" -		
" 13	Chuentiao	Chi r-c	730	Wyles	Cruise	" -		Customs
" 13	Preussen	Ger str	3278	Meyer	Japan	" -	General	Melchers & Co
" 13	Port Stephens	Br str	2278	Jolly	Newcast o, N.S.W	" -	Coal	Morris & Co
" 13	Tungshing	Br str	1172	Stalker	Hongkong	" 10	Ballast	Jardine, Matheson & Co
" 13	Kiangteen	Chi str	1435	Frigast	Ningpo	" 13	General	C. M. S. N. Co
" 14	Lifong	Fr str	1275	Le Petit	Hankow	" 11	do	Racine, Ackermann & Co
" 14	Poyang	Br str	1802	Benson	Hankow	" 11	do	Butterfield & Swire
" 14	Yingchow	Br str	1216	Frazier	Swatow	" 11	do	Butterfield & Swire
" 14	Kutwo	Br str	1924	Smith	Hankow	" 11	Ballast	Jardine, Matheson & Co
" 14	Sual	Br str	663	Scott	Hankow	" 11	General	Geo. McBain
" 14	Japan	Br str	2796	Notley	Hongkong	" -	do	P. & O. S. N. Co
" 14	Fujisan Maru	Jap str	1267	Fujise	Moji	" -	Coal	M. B. Kaisha
" 14	Kaipang	Br str	1605	Macfarlane	Chinwangtao	" -	General	Chinese Eng. & Mining Co.
" 14	Sullberg	Ger str	782	Meyer	Ilo Ilo v. Ningpo	" 13	Sugar	Siemssen & Co
" 14	Benlmond	Br str	1753	Henderson	Japan	" -	Ballast	Gibb, Livingston & Co
" 14	Ricano	US g-b	600	Hood		" -		
" 14	Meian	Am str	461	Barlow	Chinkiang	" 13	General	Standard Oil Co
" 14	Hsiping	Br str	1268	MacTaggart	Hankow	" -	Big Iron	Chinese Eng. & Min'g. Co
" 14	Tourane	Fr str	2338	Girard	Hongkong, &c	" 12	Mails, etc	Message's Maritimes
" 15	Pekin	Br str	2232	Wavell	Ningpo	" 14	General	Butterfield & Swire
" 15	Tatuug	Br str	1885	Gibbs	Hankow	" 12	do	Butterfield & Swire
" 15	Meilee	Ger str	1150	Mulleitner	Hankow	" 13	do	Melchers & Co
" 15	Fungshun	Chi str	831	Gillespie	Foochow	" 13	do	C. M. S. N. Co
" 15	China	Am str	3178	Eriele	Hongkong	" -	do	Jos. Thebaud
" 15	Juh Maru	Jap str	999	Mori	Japan	" -	Coal	Osaka Shosen Kaisha
" 15	Tafoo Maru	Jap str	1758	Yebina	Hankow	" -	General	Osaka Shosen Kaisha
" 15	Cnoysang	Br str	1424	Selby	Hongkong	" 12	do	Jardine, Matheson & Co
" 15	Minnesota	Am str	1323	Rinder	Hongkong	" 12	do	Nippon Yusen Kaisha
" 16	Kiangteen	Chi str	1476	Frigast	Ningpo	" 15	do	C. M. S. N. Co
" 16	Yiksang	Br str	1236	King	Hongkong & C'ton	" 11	do	Jardine, Matheson & Co
" 16	Sulan	Ger str	145	Anders	Hankow	" 13	do	Arnhold, Karberg & Co
" 16	Taisang	Br str	1528	Smith	Hankow	" 13	do	Jardine, Matheson & Co
" 16	Taksang	Br str	977	McClure	Kiaochou	" 13	do	Jardine, Matheson & Co
" 16	Kiangyu	Chi str	1014	Bassett	Hankow	" 12	do	C. M. S. N. Co
" 16	Haeting	Chi str	1124	Paramore	Amoy & Swatow	" 13	do	C. M. S. N. Co
" 16	Store Nordiske	Dan str	56	Petersen	Cruise	" -	Old Cable	G. N. Tel. Co
" 16	Peiho	Ger str	476	Deinat	Kiaochou	" -		Melchers & Co
" 16	Folsjo	Nor str	1040	Berntsen	Japan	" -	Coal	Waller & Co
" 16	Mennon	Br str	3019	Evans	Liverpool, etc	" -	General	Butterfield & Swire
" 16	Vaterland	Ger g-b		Bulow		" -		
" 16	Lothian	Br str	3222	Williamson	Hongkong	" 13	do	Dodwell & Co., Ltd
" 16	Fingsang	Br str	1045	Reynolds	Foochow	" 14	do	Jardine, Matheson & Co
" 17	Pekin	Br str	2322	Wavell	Ningpo	" 16	do	Butterfield & Swire
" 17	Shaoshing	Br str	308	Northcombe	Hongkong, Amoy	" 12	do	Butterfield & Swire
" 17	Suwo	Br str	1931	Lambie	Hankow	" 14	do	Jardine, Matheson & Co
" 17	Anping	Chi str	1159	Warwick	Tientsin	" 13	do	C. M. S. N. Co
" 17	Acilia	Ger str	3646	Schulke	Japan	" -	do	Carlowitz & Co
" 17	Fehhsing	Br str	937	Calder	Hankow	" 14	do	Geddes & Co
" 17	Tachi Maru	Jap str	1287	Onishi	Hankow	" -	do	Osaka Shosen Kaisha
" 17	Tahung Maru	Jap str	1391	Vori	Hankow	" -	do	Osaka Shosen Kaisha
" 17	Unda	Nor str	879	Gabrielsen	Japan	" -	Coal	Thoresen & Co
" 17	Fuyo Maru	Jap str	775	Nomura	Japan	" -	do	Hopkins, Dunn & Co
" 17	Wosang	Br str	1721	Malkin	H'kong & S'tow	" 12	do	Jardine, Matheson & Co
" 17	Delta	Br str	4744	Daniel	Hongkong, etc	" 13	Mails, &c	P. & O. S. N. Co
" 17	Manchuria	Am str	3750	Saunders	San Francisco	May 25	do	Jos. Thebaud
" 17	Dott	Nor str	630	Danner g	Tientsin	June -	do	Melchers & Co
" 17	Kanchow	Br str	1217	Veathrel	hefoo	" 15	do	Butterfield & Swire
" 17	Fusnki Maru	Jap str	1140	Kerth	Japan	" -	do	Nippon Yusen Kaisha
" 18	Kinling	Br str	2831	Sutherland	Hankow	" 15	do	Butterfield & Swire
" 18	Chi-yuen	Chi str	1211	Stewart	Hongkong	" 14	do	C. M. S. N. Co
" 18	Kiangyung	Chi str	1451	Milligan	Hankow	" 15	do	C. M. S. N. Co
" 18	Anhui	Br str	1350	Harris	Nagasaki	" 16	do	Butterfield & Swire
" 18	Gov. Jaeschke	Ger str	1045	Freumann	Kiaochou	" -	do	Melchers & Co
" 18	Hsinchi	Chi str	1385	Whitelaw	Tientsin	" -	do	C. M. S. N. Co
" 18	Marwarri	Br str	3623	Armstrong	Hongkong	" -	do	Sander, Wieler & Co
" 18	Macduff	Br str	1882	Muir	Hongkong	" -	do	Dodwell & Co., Ltd
" 18	Daisan K. Maru	Jap str	1494	Seimokawa	Japan	" -	do	Taimo Yoko
" 18	Bombay Maru	Jap str	3398	Ishikawa	Bombay	" -	do	Nippon Yusen Kaisha
" 18	Lienshing	Br str	1048	Wright	Chefoo & W'wei	" 16	do	Jardine, Matheson & Co
" 18	Singan	Br str	1047	Jamieson	Amoy	" 16	do	Butterfield & Swire
" 19	Kiangteen	Chi str	1435	Frigast	Ningpo	" 18	do	C. M. S. N. Co
" 19	Feiching	Chi str	890	Johns	Chefoo & N'wang	" 15	do	C. M. S. N. Co
" 19	Fengtien	Br str	1072	Meathrel	Tientsin	" 15	do	Butterfield & Swire
" 19	Kianghsin	Chi str	2101	Blethen	Hankow	" 16	do	C. M. S. N. Co
" 19	W. C. de Vries	Br str	668	Jamieson	Hankow	" 16	do	Geo. McBain
" 19	Kiukiang	Br str	1225	Jones	Hongkong	" 16	do	Butterfield & Swire
" 19	Tamsui	Br str	919	Bright	Chefoo	" 16	do	Butterfield & Swire
" 19	Poochi	Chi str	631	Froberg	Wenchow	" 18	do	C. M. S. N. Co
" 19	Kwaanglee	Chi str	1468	Lincoln	H'kong & Canton	" 16	do	C. M. S. N. Co
" 19	Hacan	Chi str	837	Wallace	Foochow	" 17	do	C. M. S. N. Co
" 19	Ella	Br str	519	Anderson	Hankow	" 16	do	Geddes & Co
" 19	Tachang Maru	Jap str	1681	Leach	Hankow	" -	do	Osaka Shosen Kaisha
" 19	Yushun	Chi str	1097	Pratt	Chefoo	" -	do	C. M. S. N. Co
" 19	Kwangse	Br str	1228	Stott	Japan	" -	Coal	Butterfield & Swire
" 19	Kowloon	Ger str	1487	Stehr		" -		
" 19	M. Rickmers	Ger str	2256	Pape	Bombay	" -	do	
" 19	Kwangping	Chi str	1243	Blake	Chinwangtao	" -	General	Chinese Eng. & Mining Co
" 19	Atagosan Maru	Jap str	1267	Awaki	Japan	" -	do	M. B. Kaisha
" 19	Manji Maru	Jap str	1030	Toyoda	Japan	" -	do	M. B. Kaisha
" 19	Satsuma Maru	Jap str	1202	Kuwahara	Japan	" -	do	Nippon Yusen Kaisha

The N. C. Herald and S. C. & C. Gazette.

DEPARTURES (FROM THE ANCHORAGE AND WOOSUNG)

Date.	Ship's Name.	Flag & Rig.	Ton	Captain.	Destination.	Cargo.	Dispatched by
June 12	Frigga	Nor str	647	Bergh	Japan	Ballast	Wallem & Co
" 12	Ithaka	Ger str	1446	Eckhorn	Hankow	do	Siemssen & Co
" 12	Ceylon Maru	Jap str	3142	Kori	Bombay	do	Nippon Yusen Kaisha
" 12	Huang-ang	Br str	1356	Wilde	S'tow, H'kg, C'ton	General	Jardine, Matheson & Co
" 13	Tuckwo	Br str	2355	B wker	Hankow & Ports	do	Jardine, Matheson & Co
" 13	Andalusia	Ger str	3477	Schmidt	Foochow, H'kong	do	Carlowitz & Co
" 13	Meefoo	Chi str	1321	Stephen	H'kong & Canton	do	C. M. S. N. Co
" 13	Meidah	Ger str	1151	Shierhorst	Hankow & Ports	do	Melchers & Co
" 13	Murex	Br str	2329	Deacon	Borneo	Ballast	Arnhold, Karberg & Co
" 13	Atag-san Maru	Jap str	1267	Awaki	Japan	do	M. B. Kaisha
" 13	Shuntien	Br str	801	Hennett	Wei, C'foo, T'ain	General	Butterfield & Swire
" 13	Shimano Meru	Jap str	3960	Ohno	Hongkong	do	Nippon Yusen Kaisha
" 13	Poochi	Chi str	631	Froberg	Wenchow & N'po	do	C. M. S. N. Co
" 13	Taishun	Chi str	1216	Stephen	Chefoo & Tientsin	do	Butterfield & Swire
" 13	Kweiyang	Br str	1062	Dowson	Chefoo & N'wang	do	Butterfield & Swire
" 13	Tour Jaeschke	Ger str	1045	Teurnmann	Kiaochou	do	Melchers & Co
" 13	Pekin	Br str	2332	Wavell	Ningpo	do	Butterfield & Swire
" 13	Shiyoda Maru	Jap str	1039	T naka	Hankow	do	Nippon Yusen Kaisha
" 13	Resolut	Nor str	865	Friegensen	Japan	do	Thoresen & Co
" 13	Hokwei	Br str	209				Arnhold, Karberg & Co
" 13	Deucalion	Br str	4476	Jackson	F'chow, Ams, & c	do	Butterfield & Swire
" 13	Dr. H. J. Kiaer	Nor str	691	Holm	Tientsin	do	Melchers & Co
" 13	Kingsing	Br str	1223	Richard	W'wei, C'foo, T'ain	do	Jardine, Matheson & Co
" 13	Ngankin	Br str	719	Newcomb	Hankow & Ports	do	Butterfield & Swire
" 13	Kiangfoo	Chi str	1468	Carlson	Hankow & Ports	do	C. M. S. N. Co
" 13	Chen n	Br str	1350	L ver	Japan	do	Butterfield & Swire
" 13	Hokuriku M.	Jap str	1476	Shirikata	Kobe	do	Osaka Shosen Kaisha
" 13	Hsinchang	Chi str	1258	Klopfer	Tientsin	do	C. M. S. N. Co
" 13	L'mao	Fr str	1727	Seite	Hankow & Ports	do	Racine, Ackermann & Co
" 13	Glenroy	Br str	3141	Darke	F'ow, L'don, A'p	do	McGregor Bro & Gow
" 13	Esang	Br str	1127	Muir	Chefoo & N'wang	do	Jardine, Matheson & Co
" 13	Irene	hi str	829	Taylor	Chefoo & Tientsin	do	C. M. S. N. Co
" 13	Tanoura Maru	Jap str	1140	Kumawaki	Chinkiang	do	Mitsu Bishi Co
" 13	Ltai	Fr str	1726	Ivon			Racine, Ackermann & Co
" 13	Kiangteen	Chi str	1435	Frigast	Ningpo	do	C. M. S. N. Co
" 13	Los	Fr str	4002	Abel	Marseilles	do	Messageries Maritimes
" 13	Kiangkwan	Chi str	1450	Lindstrom	Hankow & Ports	do	C. M. S. N. Co
" 13	Talea Maru	Jap str	1315	Obnishi	Hankow & Ports	do	Osaka Shosen Kaisha
" 13	Changon	Br str	1289	Ingram	Hankow & Ports	do	Geddes & Co
" 13	Sutai	Ger str	1145	Enigk	Hankow & Ports	do	Arnhold, Karberg & Co
" 13	Road	Nor str	782	Haw naess	Chefoo & V'stock	do	Moller Brothers
" 13	Tungbing	Br str	1173	Stalker	C'king & H'kow	Ballast	Jardine, Matheson & Co
" 13	Lydia	Ger str	1722	Meyer	Chinkiang	do	Siemssen & Co
" 13	Yin, chow	Br str	1216	Frazier	Chin'iang	do	Butterfield & Swire
" 13	Store Nordiske	Dan str	596	Peterson	Cruise	do	G. N. Tel. Co
" 13	Glenesk	Br str	2275	Rafferty	Japan	Original	McGregor Bros. & Gow
" 13	Calcutta	Br str	1578	Collie	San Francisco	General	Standard Oil Co
" 13	Hsinfung	Chi str	1385	Mackinnon	Tientsin	do	C. M. S. N. Co
" 13	Pekin	Br str	2322	Wavell	Ningpo	do	Butterfield & Swire
" 13	Kumakata M.	Jap str	88	Atsumi	Japan	Ballast	M. B. Kaisha
" 13	China	Am str	3186	Friele	Japan, S. F'co	Mails, etc	Jos. Thebaud
" 13	Chuentiao	Chi str	953	Davieson	Cruise		Customs
" 13	Kwangchi	hi str	316	Gordon	Wenchow	General	C. M. S. N. Co
" 13	Kutwo	Br str	1924	Flagg	Hankow & Ports	do	Jardine, Matheson & Co
" 13	Poyang	Br str	1892	Benson	Hankow & Ports	do	Butterfield & Swire
" 13	Preussen	Ger str	3278	Meyer	H'burg, F'chow	Mails, &c	Melchers & Co
" 13	Hakuai Maru	Jap str	1434	Sekine	Japan	do	Nippon Yusen Kaisha
" 13	Falawan	Br str	2996	Andrews	London	General	P. & O. S. N. Co
" 13	Sual	Br str	663	Scott	Hankow & Ports	do	Geo. McBain
" 13	Hyson	Br str	4232	Davies	Genoa, Mar., L'pl	do	Butterfield & Swire
" 13	S. Kraetke	Ger str	1208	Nielsen	Kiaochou	do	Melchers & Co
" 13	Tourane	Fr str	3104	Girard	Japan	Original	Messageries Maritimes
" 13	Hupoh	Br str	1205	Mathias	S'tow, H'kg, C'ton	General	Butterfield & Swire
" 13	Tahung Maru	Jap str	2243	Mori	Hankow & Ports	do	Osaka Shosen Kaisha
" 13	Minnesota	Am str	1323	Rinder	Seattle	do	Nippon Yusen Kaisha
" 13	Kiangteen	Chi str	1435	Frigast	Ningpo	do	C. M. S. N. Co
" 13	Tafou Maru	Jap str	1758	Yebina	Hankow & Ports	do	Osaka Shosen Kaisha
" 13	Lifong	Fr str	1726	Leith	Hankow & Ports	do	Racine, Ackermann & Co
" 13	Shengking	Br str	1034	O'owan	W'wei, C'foo, T'ain	do	Butterfield & Swire
" 13	Tatung	Br str	1885	Gibbs	Hankow & Ports	do	Butterfield & Swire
" 13	Hsinkong	C i str	1262	Jamieson	Tientsin, N'wang	do	C. M. S. N. Co
" 13	Chihli	Br str	1143	Carnagaan	Chefoo & N'wang	do	Butterfield & Swire
" 13	Wray Castle	Br str	2717	Watson	Kelung, N. York	do	Dodwell & Co., Ltd
" 13	Mandal	Nor str	1194	Eriksen	Hankow	Ballast	Wallem & Co
" 13	Fungshun	Chi str	831	Gillespie	Foochow	General	C. M. S. N. Co
" 13	Koonshing	Br str	1832	Anderson	Chefoo & Tientsin	do	Jardine, Matheson & Co
" 13	Taksang	Br str	977	McClure	Kiaochou	do	Jardine, Matheson & Co
" 13	Hsinyu	Chi str	1014	Richards	Tientsin	do	C. M. S. N. Co
" 13	Kwangtah	Chi str	1146	Lunt	H'kong & Canton	do	C. M. S. N. Co
" 13	Fujian Maru	Jap str	1267	Fujise	Japan	Ballast	M. B. Kaisha
" 13	Kaiping	Br str	165	Macfarlane	T'ain & C'angtao	General	Chinese Eng. Mining & Co
" 13	Meilee	Ger str	1151	Mulleitner	Hankow & Ports	do	Melchers & Co
" 13	Vaterland	Ger g-b		Toussaint			
" 13	Jubo Maru	Jap str	999	Mori	Japan	Ballast	M. B. Kaisha
" 13	Japan	Br str	3003	Notley	Japan	do	P. & O. S. N. Co
" 13	Waishing	Br str	1170	Courtney	Chinkiang	do	Jardine, Matheson & Co
" 13	Chuiyetsu Maru	Jap str	745	Yoshida	Japan	do	M. B. Kaisha
" 13	Pekin	Br str	2322	Wavell	Ningpo	General	Butterfield & Swire
" 13	Manchuria	Am str	8750	Saunders	Hongkong	Ballast	Jos. Thebaud
" 13	Kiangyu	Chi str	1490	Bassett	Hankow & Ports	General	C. M. S. N. Co
" 13	Tachi Maru	Jap str	1287	Hisa	Hankow & Ports	do	Osaka Shosen Kaisha
" 13	Fehhsing	Br str	937	Calder	Hankow & Ports	do	Geddes & Co
" 13	Taisang	Br str	1544	Ibb	Hankow & Ports	do	Jardine, Matheson & Co
" 13	Meiao	Am str	461	Barlow	Nanking & Wuhu	do	Standard Oil Co
" 13	Gueydon	Fr cru	9367				
" 13	Fuyo Maru	Jap str	775	Nomura	Japan	Ballast	Hopkins, Dunn & Co
" 13	Anping	Br str	1159	Warwick	Chefoo & Tientsin	General	C. M. S. N. Co
" 13	Benlomond	Br str	752	Henderson	London & A'werp	do	Gibb, Livingston & Co
" 13	Kancho	Br str	1217	Meathrl	Swatow	do	Butterfield & Swire
" 13	Kiangteen	Chi str	1464	Frigast	Ningpo	General	C. M. S. N. Co